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The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 291 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay
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SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Dec	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	EVANHA ..		8,092
27th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3 d Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	ALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		14,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	16,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,043
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		14,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA ..	8 238
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,936
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
21st Dec. 1925	DONGOLA*	8,083	....
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,784	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

*Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
10th Dec. ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P Gulf Ports
10th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
12th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
13th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
15th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P O. Box, 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th Nov.	13th Dec.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kamoyama	5303	8th Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	17th ,,	30th ,,
Fukki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	11th ,,	25th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,50,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29 99,855
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meehana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

For particulars apply to:—

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency.
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Raipur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar:—
S. R. DONGRU & Co.
Sitabaldi, Nagpur.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,25,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparation and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURANCE

IS A

NATIONAL NECESSITY.

None can afford to neglect the financial protection provided by insurance. Failure to realise this fact may spell hardship and privations for dependants, inability to secure for children the efficient education which is their birthright, or the total loss of property from any one of innumerable hazards.

LET THE

GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

relieve you of financial obligations of an insurable nature.

FUNDS EXCEED .. Rs. 12,00,000

LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.

WANTED AGENTS:—On liberal Commissions and conditional salaries.

Apply to any of the following Chief Agents
(1) S. R. SARDESAI,
Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.
(2) L. V. BAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda,
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond) Manager, Head Office, AJMER.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS all over India for sale of our famous Balark. Liberal terms. Apply ADHYARU PHARMACY, 436 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R 488

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE AND TYPIST CLERK with knowledge of Gujarathi and Urdu. Apply Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R480

WANTED A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER with experience of Ice Factory erection. Salary Rs. 200-250. Apply Box No. 612 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 485

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani account perfectly; pay upto Rs. 100; after three months he will be appointed as permanent. Applicant should apply to the undersigned at once. DAUDBHAY, Manager N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHESHWAR.
A R434

AGENTS, BROKERS, AND CANVASSERS. —Wanted INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in all Cities and Towns of India to sell Shares, push on sale of Mahashakti (English) and Bharat Dharma (Hindi) as well as of Books published by Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Ltd. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and liberal Commission. Apply to:—CHIEF OFFICER, Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Ltd., Station Road, Benares.
A 22134

WANTED—An experienced Kannada knowing GRADUATE in Accountancy and Book-keeping immediately. Apply within 15th December, 1924, to the undersigned stating qualifications and the expected salary. Only those who possess previous experience and can read and write legibly in Canarese need apply: AMTE & CO., Managing Agents, The Hubli Electricity Co., Ltd., (Dharwar.)
Hubli, 6th Dec. 1924.
A 22229

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap -/1/6 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE P. M. Rawalpindi, India.
A W

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD. LAHORE.—Invites applications from gentlemen possessing first class Banking experience and very high general ability to serve as its CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER on a starting salary upto Rs. 2,000 p.m. rising to Rs. 2,500 p.m. by annual increment of Rs. 100 p.m. The applications accompanied with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 20th December, 1924. Chairman, Punjab National Bank, Limited, LAHORE.
A 22144

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, PUNJAB, WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR for the Government Dyeing School and Model Dyeing Factory Shahdara on Rs. 125-5-175. The applicant must possess a thorough practical knowledge and experience of Bleaching Dyeing and Finishing of textile goods and be able to handle and demonstrate the use of machinery. Applicants should state clearly their age, educational qualifications and the period and the nature of the work they have been doing in the Dyeing Works. Applications received after 2nd January 1925 will not be considered. DYEING EXPERT, Government Dyeing School and Model Dyeing Factory, Shahdara (N.W. Railway) near LAHORE.
A 22224

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A Hindu CLERK, knowing Gujarati accounts and English Correspondence. Apply THE AUTOMOBILE EQUIPMENT CO., New Queens Road.
A 488

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR (L.M.S. or M.B.B.S.) for a Charitable Dispensary in Kathiawar. Apply stating terms to Box. No. 613 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 490

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER, Gujarathi Hindu, with teaching experience. Apply personally PRINCIPAL, Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Bombay 2.
A R486

GUJARATI HINDU CLERK knowing English correspondence and accounts must be capable and honest. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R479

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE for Europeans immediately—Airy commodious first floor 76, Frere Road, Opp. Prince's Dock, just vacant after 17 years. Apply MINOCHER BATLIVALA, 13, Sleater Road.
C R485

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Parsee gentlemen, at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas. Rent Rs. 80 and upwards. Apply on spot. Tel. No. 41417.
C R441

TO BE LET immediately excellent FLATS and a nice villa, with garages and servants' quarters, separate, in Bungalow No. 24, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Fine situation, open to westerly sea-breaze, commanding beautiful sea-view, electric lights and other up-to-date conveniences. Rent moderate Write or see OWNER on the Premises.
C R 449

PROFESSION.

ALL DISEASES will be successfully treated and cured by latest German methods. Apply the DOCTOR, S. S. Argentels, No. 1 Alexandra Dock, Hours 9 to 10 a.m, 2 to 4 p.m.
R476

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Popp's improved TAXIMETER. Apply PESTONJI MANOKJI & CO., Wine Merchants, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
N

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett. any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 309 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160 ...	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
N W.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new. Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted Re. 1 ea., Blades, Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6, As. 2 ea.; "OGEE" automatic stropper for ordinary razors Rs. 8-8 Carborundum Stroppers, Rs. 5; Jordan's "Old Faithful" Razors, Rs. 7 each. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Hornby Road.
A R 398

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
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3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A SPECIAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on SATURDAY, the 31st January, 1925. The 10th of January is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge on application to the Registrar.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 5th December, 1924.
22234

NOTICE

A large number of rare old POSTAGE STAMPS, well arranged in an album, for sale on account and at the risk of Mr A. A. Siquera of Mazagaon. Inspection can be had at the office of the undersigned on any day during office hours

Per Pro N. H. Moos,
(Sd.) A. J. CHINOY,
Liquidator,
Stewart Jacks (Motors, Ltd. (in Liqdn.),
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
22209

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE OIL, LTD., CALCUTTA
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments,
State Railways, and
All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
19738

TO BE LET.

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Show-room or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. APPLY M/S. WADIA & CO., 41, Bustion Road, Fort, Bombay.
406

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (India) LTD.

ANNOUNCE that as from Wednesday the 10th December, 1924, the price of

SHELL PETROL

in the Island of Bombay will be as follows:

RS. 1-9-0 PER GALLON
on supplies taken from fixed Kerbside Pumps

RS. 1-10-0 PER GALLON
On supplies taken from moveable pumps or in cans or drums.

22235.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th December at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the following Resolution as special resolution.

(a) That with the object of carrying on its business more economically and more efficiently the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by deleting paragraph (F) of the 3rd clause and by substituting in place thereof the following paragraph:—

"(F) To invest any moneys of the Company in any form of investment which may be considered desirable and from time to time to vary any such investment."

(b) That in as much as the 4th and 5th clauses in the Memorandum of Association of the Company have by effluxion of time ceased to effect the Company the 4th and 5th clauses of the Memorandum be struck out.

(c) That the 6th and 7th clauses in the Memorandum of Association of the Company shall become the 4th and 5th clauses respectively.

By order of the Board.
KASTURCHAND DABABHOY & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th December, 1924.
22242

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation No. 9, Wallace Street Fort Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of December, 1924, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) when the Subjoined Resolution, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 8th day of December, 1924, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That Articles LXXVII and CII of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be altered by striking out from the third line of Article LXXVII and the second line of Article CII the words 'arising from the business.'"

Dated this 8th day of December, 1924.

By order of the Board,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
22238

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

CHRISTMAS CONCESSION TICKETS. 1924.

RETURN JOURNEY TICKETS at 1 1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers for distances over 100 miles and at 1¼ fares to Intermediate class passengers for distances over 50 miles during the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays. For periods of availability, etc., see Notices exhibited at stations.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th December, 1924.
22237

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of 150 to 200 pairs of BULLOCKS of 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 18th December, 1924.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender within two months from the date of acceptance of the same, and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. They should be superscribed "Tender for Bullocks."

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th December, 1924.
22230

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that our client Mr. JETHABHAI BHULCHAND, who is the owner of the Property, situate at Chinch Bunder, bearing B Ward No. 1076 and Street Nos. 20-24 (description whereof is given in the Schedule hereunder written) has either LOST or MISLAID, the Original Conveyance, dated 19th September, 1917, made between Meghbai, widow of Devji Punshi, the Administratrix of the property and credits of the late Lakhbai, widow of Punshi Shamal of the One Part and Amratlal Amarchand of the Second Part and Jethabhai Bhulchand of the Third Part. Though deligent search was made for the said conveyance, the same could not be traced.

We are therefore instructed to notify the above fact and warn and require all persons from dealing with the said Conveyance either by way of security or otherwise in any manner whatsoever. Any person dealing with the same will do so at his own risk and our client will be in no way responsible.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being at Chinch Bunder Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 110.64 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Old No. 1219, New No. 6956, Old Survey No. 105 and New Survey No. 2703 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the Property of Morarji Moolji and a passage, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the North by the Property formerly belonging to Raghavjee Waljee and now to Ghellabhai Ramjee and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1076 and Street Nos. 20-24 and are now in occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Meghbai widow of Devjee Punshi which said hereditaments and premises are more particularly delineated on the ground Plan thereof hereto annexed and marked "A" and thereon surrounded by boundary lines coloured red.

Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Jethabhai Bhulchand.
22239

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration de-bonis-non with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Devidas Purbhudas, late of Bombay, Hindoo Share Broker, ... Deceased.

(1) SHAMALDAS PARBHUDAS and (2) MADHAWDAS LAXMIDAS, both of Bombay, Hindus, residing at Mody Street, within the Fort, the executors and legal representatives of Hemcorebai, the sole legatee under the Will of Devidas Purbhudas Kothari, deceased, ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration de-bonis-non.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the first day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 1st day of December, 1924.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
22233

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of YESHWANT BHASKER WAIUDE, of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the Mazgaon Police Court. ..... Deceased.

DAYANAND YESHWANT WAIUDE of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Second day of December in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 2nd day of December, 1924.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22236

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.

Mis. application No. 11 of 1914.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE KATHIAWAD AND AHMEDABAD BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.
(In liquidation).

By direction of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed Saturday, the 7th day of February, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Ahmedabad to make calls on all the contributories of the said Company, or as the case may be, and that the said calls shall be for Rs. 25 on Preference and Ordinary shares and Rs. 5 on Ordinary "A" shares per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at any such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such calls.

Dated 7th day of Dec., 1924.
RAMANBHAI M. NILKANTH,
SANKALCHAND BECHARDAS,
Official Liquidators.
The Kathiawad & Ahmedabad Banking Corporation Ltd. (in liquidation.)
22241

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HALIMABAI, daughter of Jusub Haji Giga and wife of Jan Mahomed Haji Abdulla, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant. .....Deceased.

HAWABAI, widow of Joosab Haji Giga, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.)
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 28th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22240

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO STEAM SHIP COMPANIES STEVEDORES LANDING CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH "APOLLO."

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & CO., under intructions from Mr. A. F. Walters, the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1404 of 1924: The Omiar Founding & Engineering Company V/S Aderji Rustomji Jokhi and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree passed on the 27th November, 1924, in the said Suit will sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th December, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the Motor Launch "Apollo" bearing register No. 5388 of Surat and Bombay at Customs Bunder (Custom Road, Fort) where it is now lying.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23408.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR X'MAS SALE TO DEALERS IN TOYS, FANCY GOODS GRAMOPHONES ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES TOYS DOLLS GAS LIGHTERS AND GRAMOPHONES.

Messrs. J.S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

20—Cases Toys and Dolls, Gas Lighters and Portable Talking Machines, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES JAPANESE MERCERISED BLEACHED AND GREY MERCERISED, BLEACHED AND GREY YARN.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th day of December, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) near Hanuman Temple, Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Maneckchand Gordhandas, General Merchants, 69 Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie:—

Ex. S. S. "Hakodate Maru" of 13-6-24.
3 Cases No. 2/84S Mercerised Bleached yarn "Shirabo" Ticket.
Ex. S. S. "CALCUTTA MARU" of 21-7-24.
5 cases No. 2/64s. Mercerised Bleached yarn "Shirabo" Ticket.
EX. S. S. "TAMBA MARU" OF 1-7-24.
1 case No. 2/64S Mercerised Grey Yarn "Sakerriyo" Ticket.
EX S. S. "WAKASA MARU" of 16-6-24.
25 bales No. 40S Singles Grey Yarn any chap.

Terms.—25 per cent. deposits and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO RECOVER A DEPOSIT OF RS. 18,218-0-0 FROM BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Under Instructions from the Liquidator, of Bombay Floating Workshop Ltd. (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—

The right to recover a deposit of Rs. 18,218-0-0 from The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd. in respect of a certain cable laid at Frere Road.

For further particulars apply to the Liquidator at his office at Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BUFFALOES, ETC., AT KURLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 3396 of 1924 (Bhanji Unersey vs. Bismillabai and another) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Kurla-Pipe-line Road at Mr. Gomes' stable the following.

25 Buffaloes and pots and pans for milching and other articles. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY AND GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4440 of 1922 (Mahadev Anund vs. Vassa Bhicaji Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Saturday the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following. Gold necklace of 9 strings, chain Bangles, Mandalia, kadas, nose-ring, earrings, etc., silver kadas, Todas, rings, toerings, one lot old copper coins, etc., etc.

By order of Mr. Sarafally Mamoji and on account of Zaveri Dawood Joshaf of Abdul Rehman Street.

2 necklaces of Diamonds and Rubies (Fancy).

1 collar of diamonds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PARTWORN CLOTHING, TOYS, POCKET-KNIVES, FURNITURE AND AUSTRALIAN BIG SAFE.

Under instructions from Mr. K. C. Marrott, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms on account and at the risk of Sheikh Faizullah Delhiwalla the following.

4 bales each 100 Ladies 3/4.

4 bales each 75 morning coats.

2 bales each 100 men's khaki serge Tunics.

By order of the Office concerned.

8 cases Mechanical Toys.

1 case containing 150 Pocket-knives.

Furniture, Roll top office table, corner stands, Arm and Armless chairs, easy chair, Bentwood rocking chairs, marble round table, Bedstead, one lot metal toys, etc., etc., one Australian cupboard safe.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.

1 Arab horse in harness.

1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

1 Austin Touring car, Pre-war Model 10-12 H. P. in good running order.

1 Renaure 10-20 H. P. 3/4 Landaulette car in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND ON THE SEA-SHORE AT BANDA (BANDRA).

Under instructions from Mr. Gulam Hoosein Ammamy the Receiver of the Estate of the late Mr. Hussomaly Abdulally appointed in Suit No. 1585 of 1921 (Anitoon Zaraba vs. Bai Sherifabee widow and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following property.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land, admeasuring 3081 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District under Survey No. 270, Pot No. 2 and Non-Agricultural Survey No. 321 (Ilissa) and situate at "Rajan" Danda in the Taluka Bandra bounded on or towards the North by Walla on or towards the South by Survey No. 270 Pot No. 1, on or towards the East by Boathan Shiruli and on towards the West by Sea-face road.

The time to erect the building prescribed by the Sanad has been extended for a period of two years from 8th August, 1924, by the Collector and Salsette Development Officer vide his letted No. L. N. D. 2045 of the 23rd September, 1924.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24827.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF RUBBER SOLES, HORN BULBS, RUBBER CORKS, RUBBER WASHERS, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 72 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Purshotamdas Popatlal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Colombo Rubber Works of Colombo (Ceylon) and their Agents Messrs. A. Rutherford and Co., (Bombay) on WEDNESDAY the 10th December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

About 1,700 Pairs Rubber soles of various sizes.

About 500 Horn Bulbs for motor cars.

About 20 lbs. rubber corks.

About 2 gross Haxagon rubber washers.

About 6 gross glass washers.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALBERT-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10

"THE COMMON LAW"

A wonderful and elaborate film version of Robert W. Chambers' great novel. A strong and powerful love story of an artist and his beautiful model set in lavish surroundings and acted by an all star caste including CORINNE GRIFFITH AND CONWAY TEARLE.

A PICTURE EVERYONE IS DISCUSSING.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS BRILLIANT PRODUCTION.

POWERFUL—BEAUTIFUL—AND EMOTIONAL.

PATHE GAZETTE.

FELIX TURNS THE TIDE.

Another screaming adventure of the famous film cat.

Prices: Re. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and As. 4, including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. & 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. & 11 P.M.

A GRAND CONCERT
OF
INDIAN MUSIC
BY
POPULAR MUSICIANS

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

A Grand Concert of Indian Music
BY
POPULAR MUSICIANS
Professor VAHIDKHAN
of Nothern India and Well-known Harmonist Professor ShankerRao Kapleshwari and
Miss PADMAVATI alias MANORAMABAI
of Benares
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalay, Bombay
AT
Sir CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL,
Fort, Bombay
on Saturday 13th December, 1924
at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
Rates of Tickets—Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, & 1,
(Exclusive of Tax)

The plan will be opened in the Vidyalay from the 8th Inst.

Please Hurry up and reserve your tickets
Manager; V. A. Wagle
Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalay, Bombay,
Chira Bazar No. 2.

WANTED—

Candidates for classes in

"LESSONS IN LOVE"

For all Lovers between Eight and Eighty as given by an American Lady Love Expert

Miss
CONSTANCE TALMADGE

3 Times Daily :— 6-30,—8-15 & 10.

AT

CINE MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

To-night at 9-30 p. m.

"TOSCA"

To-day Cinema at 6-30 p. m.

"SENTIMENTAL BLOKE"

Featuring ARTHUR TAUCHERT.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

"QUEEN OF SHEBA"

Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"QUEEN OF SHEBA"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

BOMBAY THEATRE

GRANT ROAD

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

ON

HURSDAY, 11th and FRIDAY, 12th December, 1924 at 8-30 p m, (S. T.)

By

(1) **Prof, MANJIKHAN**
(2) **Prof. BHORJIKHAN**
who are the Sons of the Famous Singer Alladiyakha
(3) **Prof, GOVINDBUWA SHALIGRAM,**
(of the Phaltan State Durbar),
(4) **Mrs, HIRABAI BARODKAR,**
(The Popular Songstress of the Gramophone Fame),
when
(5) **Prof, GUNDOPANT WALAWALKAR,**
the Talented Harmonium-Expert
will exhibit his rare skill in playing on Harmonium,

N.B.—Lovers of Music should please note that the Musical Concert will not simply be Grand, but it will also be quite Unprecedented and of a Rare Type!

Rates of Tickets (Inclusive of Tax) for Both days jointly:—Rs. 16, 12, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2.

Booking is open at Madhavashram, near West-End Cinema.

IMPERIAL

presents

To-Night & This Week

Social Super Jewel Picture

"DAUGHTER OF SHRIPUR"

produced by

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY

Daily four shows: at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-33
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

HINDUSTAN FILM CO'S.

DATTA JANMA.

Time and Rates as Usual

WEST-END

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF THE YEAR

A Classic screen version of R. Leoncavallo's most popular Opera

"I PAGLIACCI"

The Tragedy of a Clown

G. B. Sammelson's Greatest Production 6 Reels—

It is a marvellously supreme

COLOURED FILM

with Carnival scenes of some of the best coloured photography yet shown in this country. It makes an extraordinary Picture with clearness, sharpness and exceptional beauty that can result only by being taken in the brilliant actinic sunshine of Italy.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

By request—the Universal Mighty Super-Production

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

ALL THE TWELVE PARTS COMPLETE IN ONE SHOW!
PLEASE NOTE THE SPECIAL TIMINGS FOR THE HUNCHBACK FILM SHOWS:
ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY NEXT FOUR SHOWS DAILY:
3-30; 5-45; 8 and 10-15 P. M. (S. T.)

Revolving Shows; Ladies and Gentlemen holding Box, Sofa and 1st Class Tickets can take their Seats at any time, and see the remaining portion in the next show in the Same ticket.

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, December 10, 1924.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

3878-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, vs Marwari Ramchandra Ramvallabh, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4354-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, (Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Punanand C and J.
4355-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Puranand C and J, Raghvaya N and Co.
975-18—Malvi M R and Co, Fakirchand Nemichand and others, vs Laduram Pirchand and others, Dabholker and J.
531-24—Dabholker and J, Qomer Haji Adam and another, Abdulla Haji Abdul Karim, In Person.
332-24—Khandwalla and C, Chaganlal Makanji Desai, Baba Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller, Dastur and Co.
1865-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.
1806-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.
2832-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jethabhai Narey, Amin and D.
2785-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jeethabhai Narey, and other, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT ORDER OF REFERENCE.
1869-24—Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Bansidhar v Nagarmal Tarachand and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.
2924-24—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Sitabai and others, Ramchandra Atmaram Gailwartak.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
SHORT CAUSES.

2784-23—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Ramdas Jajodya v Ramkarandas Jainarayen and anr, Malvi M R and Co.
3723-24—Motichand and D The Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd, vs Shavakshaw Dinshaw Daver Vachha and Co.
1919-23—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakchand Wevaram v Durgaprasad Balwant, Mulla and M.
4725-23—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Rameshawar Prasad and anr, Vachha and Co.
1350-24—Jehangir and S, Currimbhai Abdul Husein Plumber v Dilshad Begum, Tyabji D and Co.
1042-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jeram Dhanaji and Co v Jamnadas Mathuradas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.
1119-24—Motichand and D, Punamchand Bahadurchand v Thakoredas Mangaji and anr, Purnanand C and J.
1120-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwatlal Pratapsi v Jesiram Jugannath and Co, Khandwalla and Chh, Bhaishanker K and G.
1176-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos v Kasturchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.
1662-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai and others, Shavakshaw Dorabji Bhaiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.
4498-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, Thakoredas Pranjiwandas and another, Amerchand and M.
920-24—Dabholker and J, Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Kanji Purshotam, Ferreira and V.
4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, Navalchand Mafukchand Amarchand and M.
363-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Naransha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.
364-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Naransha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.
2025-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand, Ganpatshaji Naranshaji, Dikshit M and Co.
971-24—Motichand and D, Hatmi and Co, The Maharajah Automobile Works and another, Daphtary F and D.
1227-24—Shah and C, Damoderdas Jugjiwan and others, Dayashanker Deneshanker and Co, Purnanand C and J.
1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhavji Kanji, Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.
1836-24—Nanubhoy D Chatt, The Appollo Stationery Mart, Dinshaw H Bode and another, Mulla and M.
2015-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai Hormusji Maneckji Bhewandiwalla and others, Burjorji Rustomji Bhiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF CONSENT ORDER.
3104-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Abha and another, vs P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.
4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.
4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaldas Kalyandas vs Balamal Amin and D.
5367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Husein Jusab and another, vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.
4817-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punjabhai vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Daphtary F and D.
3357-13—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2688-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

Appeal No. 63-26-S No. 4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, vs A Durst, Manubhai and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhddas Mulji, Pranshanker Narbhashanker Gheliabhai and others, Pandia and Co. Mulla and M.
1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhawji Rutchand, vs Narandas Dharamsey and others, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
2727-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhimji Hurji and Co, Narandas Kakubhai, vs Madhowji and Co.
S-C-Ct-1321-19548-19—Mulla and M, Narandas Dharamsey, vs Umamed son of Narandas Nathu, Madhawji and Co.
3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jiwandas, vs Narandas Kakubhai, Dubash and Co.
1225-22—M B Chothia and Co, Shantilal Bhotambhai, vs Kakubhai Bhimji Purshotam and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
1254-24—Smetham B and L, Chawakuran Kelloth Kundhmed Kazi v Ahmed Vali Mahomed and ors, Shamrao M and H.
2546-21—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Champalal Maneckam and ors v Parbhulal Ramprasad and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
2372-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Nathuram Pyarilal and ors, Rustomji and G.
3474-21—Ramanlal and H, Hanumanbux v Harmukhrai v Nathumal Morumal and anr, Amin and D.
2887-19—Daphtary F and D, Nanabhai Miyakhan v Amtoolaboo and ors, Amin and D.
1411-21—Mulla and M, Mumraj Rambhagat v Hiralal Govindram and ors, Dabholker and J.
4374-21—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Surafalli Bhagat and ors, Payne and Co.
4375-21—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Sarafalli Bhagat and ors, Pandia and Co, Payne and Co.
2319-20—Khandwalla and Co, C Partapchand and Co v Phillips Phillips and Co, Smetham B and L.
3096-19—Bhaishanker K and G, Bhagirathibai v The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Manchershaw and N.
2184-23—Mulla and M, The Standard Alluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Beersandeo, Patell and E.
3744-23—Mulji T and Co, Dwarkadas Lalji v Karsondas Ramji, Mohile P and P.
3743-23—Mohile P and P, Karsondas Ramji v Dwarkadas Lalji, Mulji Th and Co.
1136-23—Malvi M R and Co, M M Shah and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.
1185-23—Malvi M R and Co, Chandulal Dalichand and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghvji Purshotam and others, Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, Mulla and M.
1705-24—Patell and E, Meherji Ruttonji Adenwalla Abdulla Jiwanji Patni, Payne and Co.
1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and another, Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.
1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamhusein Ratansi Nanji, Abdulabhai Lalji and others, Tyabji D and Co.
253-16—N C Dalal and Co, Mohamed Yusuf Jacob and another, Bai Ayeshabai and others, Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Seth Gadmalji Shrimalji Ludha, vs The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.
4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandumal, vs Madanlal Gopal Kapadia.
2950-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.
1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.
3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur v Hanaraj Ramji and Co, Mulji T and Co., Madhavji and Co.
2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.
3197-24—Little and Co, Beddukh, vs Ramlingsis and Co Ltd, vs Hall and Co, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co
1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others, vs Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.
2652-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co
2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vasconji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G
2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Moratji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.
2488-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.
1303-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.
2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.
4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.
2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.
617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Ruchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.
1553-24—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd, vs The Aryodaya Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D.
2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, Rawley and Co and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand C and Chh.
614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co
2159-24—Payne and Co, The ehhmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab, vs Meghji Champsy, Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.
4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.
2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.
2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kacharchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.
2822-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.
4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.
4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantamey, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mohamedalli Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Poonha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khandera L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co, Mohomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Daphtary F and D.
Re Indian Lunacy Act, Dastur and Co, vs Re Dada Karim, Rahibai, Payne and Co, Kharas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Pir La Filatura Doc Cascarai Seta Joint Stock Co and another vs Mufchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.
2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Penachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.
2523-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.
2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co
2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v, Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.
3024-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.
749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.
2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhsaru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.
3774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.
1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.
3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes v Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and anr, Rele and Co, Mantri and Co.
2515-24—Tyabji D and Co Chatu-bhuj Gangaram v Luchminarayen Jaboraj Mehta L and Co.
2044-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas v Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.
2589-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali Kamrudin Tavaballi Mulla v Narmudin and ors, Paralkar and R.
3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Haji Jusab and Co v Manorlal and Co and anr, Madhavji and Co.
2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignatius D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.
2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gayar and Co, Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.
2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madnavji, Manilal H and Co.
2693-24—Khandwalla and C, Jesiram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.
1222-24—Matubhai J and M, Mahomed Latiff and Co v Nathmal Gaubhirmal, Thakoredas and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1264-24—Amarchand and M, Narbadabai v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

786-24—Tyabji D and Co, Mahomed Suleman and others, Haji Suleman Haji Ebrahim.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

4244-23—Kanga and Co, N H Moos, vs K & P Shroff and others, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

97-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrat Ginning and Wg Co Ltd, vs Harichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
S-C-Ct-545/6895-23—Mehta L and Co, Chimanlal Chotalal, vs Mohanlal Chotalal Parekh and another, Daphtary F and D.
1322-23—Madhavji and Co, Shivnarayen Baldeo, vs Durgadutt Ramnivas, Bhaishanker K and G.
1387-23—Wadia G and Co, Sir Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia Kt, vs The Planet Mills Ltd, Craigie B and C, Crawford B and Co.
1408-23—Amarchand and M, The Koninoor Film, vs The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.
1308-23—Payne and Co, Alimahomed Monji and Co, vs Nomanbhai Mulla Abdullabhai Poonawalla, Malvi M R and Co.
677-23—Ramanlal and H, M M Shah and Co vs The Thames Mersy Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.
927-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanlal Motilal, vs Janarayen Nagarmal, Vachha and Co.
1021-23—Jhvery and Co, Ajitsing Chandulal Jhavery, vs Laldas Karsondas, Amarchand and M.
1113-23—Little and Co, Hugh Kole and another, vs Hussinee Anik and Co, Amarchand and M.
1117-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, vs Mathuradas Narotamdas, Amarchand and M.
1130-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, vs Pragji Soorji, Craigie B and C.
1330-23—Rustomji and G, The Crescent Automobile Co Ltd, vs Abdul Hamid Habibbhai, Thakoredas and D.
994-23—Kharas and Co, Mohamed Ebrahim v Baboorao Nigoodker, Soonderdas and Co.
1005-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Frank Sydney Lund v Lt-Col E G Hart, Payne and Co.
1051-23—Surveyor and Co, Chawakaran Katath Kunhi Ahmed and anr v Chawakaran Katath Assankutty Kezi and anr, Smetham B and L, M B Chothia and Co.
1316-23—N C Dalal and Co, N S Bavnker v Tarachand Murlidhar and anr, Kanga and Co.
1546-23—Ramanlal and Co, Kassum Valley Seth v The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.
1571-23—Judah and S, Shanker Malkari Patil v Hinduji Pragji and Co, Sabnis and G.
1612-21—Motichand and D, Ramji Ludha v Hirji Ghelabhai and anr, Dabholker and J, Malvi M R and Co.
1545-23—Sukhtanker and G, Feroz v Vesugar v The Italian Motor Car Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
1658-23—Dastur and Co, Motilal Dhanji v Amrathal Mowji, Kanga and Co.
4364-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchod and others, vs Bhicaji Ladoo Mistry, Pandia and Co.
456-21—Crawford B and Co, George Thomas Mawson, vs Marsland Price and Co, Ltd, Little and Co.

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

In an order reviewing admission of pupils of the depressed classes into schools under public management not specially intended for them Government note a noticeable increase in their number in certain districts. The Director of Public Instruction reports that there are still public schools in many districts located in places inaccessible to the depressed classes. Government desire local bodies to make every effort to remove such schools at the earliest opportunity to places accessible to all classes. Government regret to note that certain local bodies are not co-operating with the inspecting officers in the matter of free admission of the depressed classes and desire presidents of those bodies to render all possible assistance to the officers of the Educational Department in carrying out the instructions contained in the Government order of March 1919 on the subject.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 628.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 678.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 668.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 105.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 221.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 284.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.70-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.10.
London—Rome Liras 108.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market. Exchange market closed quiet with sellers for ready T T on London at 1s. 5-15/16d.

London, Dec. 8.

Tele Transfer 1/6 dull.
Bar Gold £4.8.8 quiet.
Bar Silver 33/8 quiet.

London, Dec. 8.

Rentes 3 p.c. 50 3/4
Bar Silver :—
Spot 33 1/8.
2 months hence 33 1/4.
Closing Tone of Silver :—Continent sold a little. China buying. Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 9.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand	
American Dollars	284
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	221
Japan	109 1/2
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.46
Christiania	31.23
Amsterdam	11.60
Switzerland	24.26

London, Dec. 8.

Exchange on London in :—
Paris 87.00
Germany 19,732,000 M.
Italy Not received.

New York, Dec. 8.

Demand Bills 4.70.00.

READY & FORWARD.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T ready 31/32.
Bank's selling T T January 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying T T January 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T March 15/16.
Bank's selling T T April 25/32.
Bank's buying T T April 7/8.
Bank's selling T T May 23/32.
Bank's buying T T May 13/16.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 8.

Discount Bank Bills :—
3 M/st 3 5/8.
Indian 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine trade Bills :—
3 M/st 4 1/4.
6 M/st 4 3/4.

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block £256 7/8.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Three months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Slightly steadier. Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 9.

The value of sterling in London foreign exchange market rose sharply to-day to four decimal six nine and three quarters dollars to the pound. This compares with four decimal six eight and five sixteenths dollars on Saturday and increases the value of the pound to nineteen shillings and three and five-eighths pence in the United States the best recorded since March 1923.—(B. O. W.)

London, Dec. 8.

Value of sterling in London foreign exchange market rose sharply to-day to 4.69 3/4 dol. to a pound. This compares with 4.68 5/16 on Saturday and increases the value of the pound to 19 shillings 3 5/8 pence in United States, which is best on record since March 1923.

Application list for participation in British share of Greek Government 7 p.c. refugee loan was closed to-day after being kept open only one hour, the sum of 7 1/2 million pounds asked for having been subscribed many times over.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/11.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/4.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 75.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The Share market remained closed to-day.

Hongkong Bank £140
Chartered Bank £20 15/16
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

BUREAU REPORT.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Please read the Bureau Report issued this morning as follows :—

The United States Census Bureau gives the final estimate of total production of cotton as 13,158,000 bales. Cotton ginned up to the 1st December is 12,225,000 bales.

Washington, Dec. 8.

The United Census Bureau gives the estimated yield of the Cotton Crop, as on 1st December 1924, as 13,153,000 Bales Cotton ginned up to the 1st December is 12,225,000 Bales.

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb 18.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. 18 3/8.
Para Up River Fine, Spot 18 1/4 Jan/Feb. Closed firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 18 3/4 Decr.
Market was firm on good American advices and on reduction of London Stocks.

SKIN SALES.

London, Dec. 8.

1,158,000 goat skins were offered and sheep 790,000. There was a good demand for goat skins and tone was firm. Madras qualities were par to 2 pence dearer.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was rather dearer and closed steady at £21 1/4 sellers for Dec/Jan. sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay £10 5/8 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay closed easier at £ 25 3/4 Sellers for Dec/Jan.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 8.

The Empire of India and Ceylon Tea propose to capitalise £64,800 of general reserve account and allow free distribution of one share for each five ordinary shares held.

In No. 7481, Dated 8th Dec. Please read :

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £90 no change.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/8 no change.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 3/8 no change
Conversion Loan £79 3/16 —1/16
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 1/2 no change.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £116 no change.
Consols 2½ p.c. 58 no change.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 48 no change.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 66 5/8 no change.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 5/8 no change.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/9/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/5/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/6/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 75/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 75/1.

London, Dec. 8.

Bar gold ready s. 88-8.
Silver ready d. 33-2.
Silver forward d 33-4.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet, China bought to cover sales. America sold. Market closed with sellers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 9.

Ready :—22-7-6

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Vaida.				
Magnac	22-6-0	22-7-0		22-7-0
Posh	22-6-6	22-6-6		22-6-6

Teji Mandi.
Magnac 0—0—0
Posh 0—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 9

Ready :—76-7-0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Vaida.				
Magnac	75-1-0	75-6-0		75-5-0
Posh	74-13-0	75-2-0		75-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Magnac 0—7—0
Posh 1—10—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

December 9.

To-day Reuter reported 21 to 27 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 25 to 35 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th instant as follows :—

"We think that the ginnings indicate that the final crop this year will exceed present estimate. Prefer sales on advance."

The final Agricultural Bureau Report published yesterday in America and received here to-day gives the estimated crop of cotton as 13,153,000 bales compared with 12,992,000 bales on the 21st November. The quantity of cotton ginned upto 30th November is 12,225,000 bales against 11,148,000 bales previous report.

The Bureau Report is rather smaller than our previous expectations, but the quantity of cotton ginned shows a record figure and is doubtless heavier than we had anticipated which leads us to believe that the crop finally should certainly turn out bigger than the present Official estimate of 13,153,000 bales.

As regards the local market, we see no reason to alter our bearish views. At the moment there is a total absence of support owing to the fact that Exporters remain out of the market, and unless the American market should show improvement we look for still lower prices here. We prefer to sell on advances rather than buy on declines.

Owing to a moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 454 i.e. Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the outset, buying by Japanese Houses caused the market to advance to Rs. 455 but scattered selling receded the value to Rs. 454. Around this level, prominent Shroffs and several Jobbers came out to-buy with the result that the price steadily recovered to Rs. 457½ but profit-taking caused a slight setback and the market at Marwari Bazaar closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 456. At Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 454½ and closed steady at Rs. 456 at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Japanese firm. Fine M. G. Oomra for December-January opened to-day at Rs. 435 and on offices selling the value gave way to Rs. 434. At this stage Marwari Jobbers and several others bought heavily which caused the market to jump upto Rs. 438. Profit-taking and general selling, however, caused the markets to decline to Rs. 436 at which rate the market at Marwari Bazaar closed. Oomra March 1925 delivery after having opened this morning at Rs. 431 declined by a rupee or so but in sympatny with the rise in January Oomra contract the rate improved to Rs. 434. On Shroffs and offices selling the market declined to Rs. 432 which was the rate quoted at 4-30 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal for Dec./January and March are respectively quoted to-day at Rs. 385 and Rs. 381.

The spot demand yesterday was poor and the premiums obtainable for early delivery are gradually shrinking.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 9.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	456 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	384
" "	March	379
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	436 1/2
"	March	432 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay December 9.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	420	400
M. G. Oomra No. 4	460	445

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 9.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	455
" " Bengal	Dec./January		382
" " Bengal	March	..	380
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	435
"	March	..	431

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

New York Market 8th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
22.83	Dec.			23.05	+22
22.94	Jan.	22.94 —	23.45+51	23.20	+26
23.30	Mar.		23.83+53	23.56	+26
23.70	May			23.93	+23
23.78	Jul.			24.05	+27
23.00	Oct.			23.21	+21

Telegraphic market advices :—January highest 23.90 (11.15 a.m.), lowest 22.92 (at the opening), range .98 points.

Final Agricultural Bureau Report—gives the estimated yield as 13,153,000 bales.

Ginners report—Ginned to 30th November 1924—12,225,000 bales.

	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23
Ginned to 30th Nov.	12,225,000	9,251,264	9,319,601
Final ..	?	10,159,498	9,729,306
	1921/22	1920/21	1919/20
Ginned to 30 Nov.	7,639,961	10,141,293	8,844,368
Final ..	7,977,778	13,270,970	11,325,538

Liverpool Market 8th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.68	Jan.	12.67—01	12.67—01	13.03	+35
12.74	Mar.	12.72—02	12.72—02	13.06	+32
12.80	May			13.10	+30
12.78	Jul.			13.06	+28
12.47	Oct.			12.72	+25
Egyptian 25.05	Jan.			27.20	+215
	May			25.35	

Telegraphic market advices :—(1) Average estimate by our correspondents, consumption for this season, (excluding linters). Europe 5,926,000, Asia 875,000, America 6,075,000; total 12,876,000 bales.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.68 1/8; Monday 470 1/2.

(2) Bureau somewhat less than expected. In view of heavy ginnings crop may be somewhat above Bureau crop estimate. However, believe able to take any probable supplies this season. Advise buying especially if the market declines.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under :—"According to our investigation worlds textile trade conditions sound, pointing consumption 12 3/4 to 13 millions."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Total Day's Sales :—
At Liverpool 4.000 bales.
On Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Universal Standard 13.04. Quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 27.85.
New York 11-45 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) :—

March.	23.84
May	24.15
July	24.23

New York Noon Call :—

March	23.83
May	24.15
July	24.23

New Orleans 10-45 a.m. :—

Jan.	23.69
May	24.02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Dec 8.

Jan.	12.69+.01
Mar.	12.74 No change
May	12.81+.01
June	12.77—.1
July	12.78 No change

EGYPTIAN

Jan.	25.80+.75.
Mar.	24.60+.70
May	23.90+.75
July	23.00+.70

Liverpool Closes 4/45 to-tay.
Liverpool closes 4/45 to-day.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool :—

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	13.03 plus .40
January	13.03 ,, .34
February	13.06 ,, .33
March.	13.06 ,, .32
April	13.06 ,, .31
May	13.10 ,, .30
June	13.07 ,, .29
July	13.06 ,, .28
August	12.96 ,, .25
September	12.86 ,, .25
October	12.72 ,, .25
November	12.64 ,, .25
December	12.60 ,, .25

Tone :—Steady.

INDIAN SPOTS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Scinde :—	
Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15
Bengal :—	
Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
Oomra :—	
Good	11.50
Fully Good	12.00
Fine	12.50
Broach :—	
Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.15
Fine	12.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Months	To-day's price.
December	24.15 plus 2.10
January	27.20 ,, 2.15
February	26.62 ,, 2.16
March	26.10 ,, 2.20
April	25.62 ,, 2.20
May	25.35 ,, 2.20
June	24.90 ,, 2.20
July	24.45 ,, 2.15
August	24.20 ,, 2.15
September	23.60 ,, 2.15
October	22.75 ,, 2.15
November	20.40 ,, .80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 8.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 47,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 11,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 27,000.
Futures at New York :—

January	23.20 plus .26
March.	23.56 ,, .26
May	23.93 ,, .23
July	24.05 ,, .27

Spot Cotton at New York 23.25 plus .05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.45 plus .30
Futures at New Orleans :—

Mar.	23.50 plus .26
May	23.78 ,, .27

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 7/8
Silver Foreign mined 68 3/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 8.

Jan.	23.20+.26
Mar.	23.56+.26
May	23.93+.23
July	24.05+.27

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Jan.	13.03+.35
May	13.10+.30
Mar.	13.06+.32
July	13.06+.28

METALS.

London, Dec. 8.

English best Selected Copper £67 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £68 7/8.
Copper Braziers £85.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter £3 5/9.
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, December 9.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, December 9.

		per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	12	0
Copper	1	64	12	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	12	0
Copper American	1 1/2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		57	8	0
" " to 1		58	0	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 5.

		per lb.	Rs.	a	p
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	0	14	3
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	14	0
David	No.	10 1/2	0	13	6
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	13	3
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	13	9
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house	No.	6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	No.	40—1	1	6	9
"	No.	42—2	1	9	6
"	No.	20	1	2	6
"	No.	22	1	5	6

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 8.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. Sellers 62/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. Sellers 63.
Tone :—Argentine is firm and dearer.
Australian Dec/Jan. Sellers 66/6. Quiet.
Choice White Karachi Dec/Jan London Value 59/6.
Soft Red Karachi Dec/Jan. Value 58/6.
Tone :—Firmer.
Cargo, West Australian for Jan. Shipment 63/9.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 9.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce :—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 10 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	54 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 6 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 1 0	13 9 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teeleed, White 85-15	73 0 0	15 2 0
Teeleed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	..
Teeleed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	..
Teeleed, Black	64 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	5 5 0
Castorseed	69 0 0	14 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	9 0 0	5 11 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 5 9	
Linseed, May	13 8 3	
Groundnuts J/F	67 8 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 12 0	
Teeleed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 8 0	
Caster Seed M. M.	13 8 0	
Cotton Seed M-M.	5 9 0	

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags :—
Dec/Jan. Sellers £23.
Tone :—Dull and neglected.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net :—
Decr. Sellers 44.
Jan/Apl. Sellers 44/3. Done.

RAPESEED.

Ferozepore Real Bold for Nov/Decr. Sellers £23.
Toria for Jan/Feb. Sellers £20 7/8. Closed dearer.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Decr. Sellers £22 5/8.
Business was done to-day in Linseed La-Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Hull at £21 1/4 and in Castorseed Bombay 3 p.c. £25 for Jan Shipment to Italian Wheat Cargo. Australian 63/9 for Jan. Shipment and in Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi arrived at 58.

BARLEY.

Karachi Dec/Jan. Sellers 39/3

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

SUGAR CROP.

London, Dec. 8.

Himeley estimates the Cuban Sugar Crop at 4,620,000 tons.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta :—
Decr. Sellers 21/9.
Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/3.
Jun/Jul. Sellers 18/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay :—
Jun/Jul. Sellers 18/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi :—
Jun/Jul. Sellers 18/8.
Tone :—Dull and rather easier.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 9, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have declined by 2 to 3 As. per cwt. with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 7,500 bags, showing a good record of offtake.

Our Forward Market is also easier, evidencing a drop of about 5 to 6d. in Java Forward Positions, of about 2 to 3d. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Delivery and of 2d. per cwt. in Beet Sugar Prices for Nov.-Dec. Shipment.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day :—
Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 18/6 per cwt.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 20/5 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment Jan./Feb./Mar. Sh. 20/6 per cwt
F. B. H.
New Crop Java Sugar :—
Shipment June/July Sh. 18/4 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug./Sept. Sh. 18 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 19/8 per cwt.
F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar :—
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 19/8 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar :—
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 19/3 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 19/1 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment Jan./Feb./Mar. Sh. 19/3 per cwt.
F. B. H.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, December 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	9
Elphinstone and Century	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	9
Century per lb.	1	6	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	9
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	9
Pearl per lb.	1	6	3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	0
David per lb.	1	4	6
Tata per lb.	1	5	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	9
Salita :—			
Century per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	10	0
Phoenix per piece	6	8	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	6	13	0
Pearl Pebancy per piece	6	14	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	9	0
Bombay United per piece	7	8	0
Black Check :—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Rachael	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	11	14	0
Hindustani	11	13	0

CHAMICALS.

December 6.

Quotations are :—
Epsom salt, Rs. 4-12.
Antimony salt, Rs. 0-7.
Acetate lead-White, Rs. 37.
Bleaching powder, Rs. 13-8.
Potassium Chlorate, Rs. 0-3.
Caustic soda, Rs. 21.
Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 5.
Dextrine, Rs. 23.
Aniline salt, Rs. 0-10.
Glauber salt, Rs. 4-12.
Hydrosulphide soda, Rs. 0-10-6.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 19-8.
Farina Rs. 17-4.
Bichromate soda Rs. 32.
Oxalic acid Rs. 26.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 9th December, 1924.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 5th December to 8th December, 1924 ..	32037	32167	—130
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 8th December 1924	242525	281757	—39232
Shipments for the bi-week from 5th December to 8th December, 1924.			
United Kingdom	541	..	+541
Continent ..	933	12260	—11327
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	200	16947	—16647
Total ..	1674	29107	—27433
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 8th December 1924			
Europe United Kingdom	4571	45897	—41326
Europe Continent	47923	192712	—144789
China	3150	16012	—12862
Japan	192711	147673	+45038
Coast Ports x ..	5809	5218	+591
Total ..	254164	407512	—153348
Afloat in harbour, Europe	2575	13895	—11320
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	22257	11907	+10350

x Including 70 bales for U.S. of America.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 8th December, 1924.

Cotton	7987	Bales.
Wheat	19921	Cwts.
Linseed	11196	"
Rapeseed etc.	297	"
Gingellyseed	4856	"
Poppyseed	534	"
Groundnuts	19184	"
Castor seed	787	"
Rice	63495	"
Myrabollams	2591	"
Cottonseed	38296	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2143	"
Jowar	405	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1142	"
Bajri	6463	"
Gool	430	"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-fDAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Hindus vs. Mahomedans, 10-30 a.m.
Bombay Parliament in the Town Hall at 9-30 p.m. Subject Conscription.
Swami Yatishwarananda's Upnishada Class, at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, 7-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, December 11.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Hindus vs. Mahomedans, 10-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, December 12.

Physics Colloquium, Colaba Observatory, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 13.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, 1st Day.

DAILY.

Pathe Cinema—Royal Opera House: "The Common Law" adapted from the novel by Robert W. Chambers.
Excelsior Cinema: at 6-30 p.m., "The Sentimental Bloke."
Empire Theatre: 6, 8 and 10 p.m., "Queen of Sheba."
Empress Theatre: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m., "Queen of Sheba."
West-End Cinema: Charni Road at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cine Madeleine: Tram Terminus, Grant Road, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Globe Cinema: Sandhurst Road, at 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays Extra show at 3 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 20
Poona Mail	11 30	15 0
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 25	7 0

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Dahanu Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM.

A meeting will take place in the Observatory at Colaba at 5 p.m. on Friday the 12th inst. when Dr. S. K. Banerjee will read a paper on "Micro-seisms associated with the incidence of the South-West Monsoon." All interested in these applications of Geo-physics are cordially invited.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

The following members have been elected as delegates to represent the Byculla District Congress Committee at the 39th Indian National Congress to be held at Belgaum, Sits. Osman Sobani, Shanker K. Pupala, Madhusudan G. Bhandare, Sayaji L. Silam, Vaikuntrai A. Dessai (Member A. I. C. C.)

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The Annual Sessions of the Hindustani Seva Dal (2nd All-India Volunteer Conference) will be held at Belgaum during the Congress week. The exact date and time will be notified later. Moulana Shaukat Ali who was elected by the All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal has consented to preside over the Sessions.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. on Saturday, December 10th 1924. Wave length 357 metres, call sign 2 F. V.:—
Song—Rag Ghazal; Song—Rag Tilang; Song—Urdu Song; Urdu Jaunpuri; Song—Hindustani; Song—Rag Bhoop; Song—Hindustani; Song—Rag Dania, Song—Rag Multani; Song—Rag Puriya.

ALL-INDIA DIGAMBAR JAIN MAHASABHA

The 23th session of the All-India Digambar Jain Mahasabha will be held at Shedwal (Belgaum) under the presidentship of His Holiness Shrijut Nemisagarji Varni on the 23rd, 24th and 25th December 1924. The Reception Committee have made adequate arrangements. All sorts of religious and social deliberations will be held in the Mahasabha. The General Secretary invites members of the community to attend in large numbers.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The secretary writes:—
We have been asked to announce that the legality of the last elections of office bearers and the members of the Council of management of the above Committee having been questioned, by the President of the Taluka Congress Committee Matunga (G. I. P. Ry.), an urgent general meeting of the above Committee will be held on Sunday (14th inst.) at the Committee's Office at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to elect the office bearers for the ensuing year.

ANNUAL FEAST.

We have been asked to announce that Annual Feast of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception will take place on the 14th December 1924.
Programme:
Masses from 6 to 11 every hour; High Mass with sermon and benediction at 11 a.m.
During Octave Mass at 8 a.m; Octave Sunday Masses at 8 9-10 special trains will be running on the Feast Day between Colaba and Virar and Virar and Colaba.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE OFFICE BEARERS ELECTED.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday the 6th instant, the following Office-bearers and Members of the Managing Council for the year 1924-25 have been elected:—
President: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Vice-President: Messrs. K. F. Khadilkar and B. F. Bharucha.
Hon. Jt. Secretaries: Messrs R. S. Padbidri, Jehangir B. Patel, and Jamnadas C. Eruza.
Hon. Treasurers. Messrs. Manilal D. Nanavati and Ranchhoddas H. Gandhi.
Members:—Messrs. V. A. Desai, B. N. Mota-wala B. G. Kher M. R. Jayakar K. B. Sanzgiri, N. H. Belgaumwala, Baban Gokhalay, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, Purushottam Trikumdas B. S. Shastri, R. G. Tripathy, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Messrs. J. P. Joshi, P. J. Mistri, B. N. Mehesheri Shrimati Perin D. S. Captain, Messrs. S. V. Deshpande, R. V. Nadkarni, M. G. Bhandare and A. G. Mulgaokar, Messrs. C. H. Soparriwalla and Co., have been appointed Honorary Auditors for the year 1924-25.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Sado" left Kobe for Bombay via usual ports of Call on the 8th December, and is due to arrive here on or about the 3rd. January.
s. s. "Toba Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 6th December and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th inst.
The Clan liner "Macilwraith" left Liverpool on the afternoon of 6th inst.
The out ward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the Mails ex "Maldavia" from London of 27th ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on the 8th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday the 13th instant.
The "Moldavia's" departure from Marseilles was delayed on account of the late arrival of the Mail Train.
The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 1 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.
The O. S. K.'s steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Bombay on 6th inst. and is due here on 18th idem and Celebes Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 8th inst. and is due here on 12th idem.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thacker Additional Presidency Magistrate, Jo Fauld and S. D. Mills, foreman and assistant foreman of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ltd., were charged with assaulting one Akbarkhan Gulamkhan on the 8th ultimo.
The complainant Akbarkhan alleged that he was a boiler-maker and was employed at Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. On the 8th ultimo Fauld accused him of idleness and when he protested, gave him slaps and kicks. Mills also joined him in the assault.
The accused pleaded not guilty and said the complainant had threatened to assault them with a hammer.
The Magistrate convicted the accused on evidence and fined them Rs. 15 each.

CONVICTED OF ILLICIT POSSESSION OF CHARAS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr G. K. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector M. S. Navalkar charged Jan Mohmed Jaffer with illicit possession of one pound and six tolas of charas valued at about Rs. 90.
Jairam Baboo, a peon in the Excise Department, stated he arrested the accused at Clare Road on Sunday evening and found charas for which he could produce no license.
The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or, in default, three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A LAD BOUND OVER.

Before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Madras charged Patric Ribero, a Christian lad, with stealing 296 Goa lottery tickets valued at Rs. 301.
The evidence showed that the accused went to the shop of one Valerino Cosmos De Mello at Cavel on Monday afternoon, and seeing De Mello sleeping threw some chilly powder in his eyes, and after taking 296 Goa lottery tickets from a cupboard took to his heels. A complaint was lodged with police and the accused was arrested the following day when Rs. 5 in cash and some tickets were found in his possession.
The accused pleaded not guilty and said he was drunk at the time and what he did was out of joke.
His Worship bound over the accused in a sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kotika Menon, a Madrasi motor-driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving.
Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Bar.-at-Law, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.
The evidence showed that on Monday afternoon the accused was driving a motor car from the Flora Fountain to Bori Bunder and in the middle of the road swerved to the right which resulted in a collision with a victoria. The victoria was damaged and the horse was injured.
The defence of the accused was that the victoria was driven fast and dashed against his motor car.
The accused was fined Rs. 40 or, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid, Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9

In the share market jutes opened steadier this morning and though enquiry was not large rates were generally well maintained and in some cases buyers were inclined to increase their limits. In coals a moderate turnover took at previous quotations. Tea hardly show any change in prices with demand limited in extent. Margarets dem. however was marked up 25 points. In miscellaneous there were no new features. In records Government securities exhibited a stronger tendency. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 85/15, 5 per cent. bonds 1/32 97/7, 5 per cent. war loan 1923-47 93/2, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 87/10, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/9, do 1927 101, do 1930 102/3, do 1931 102/12, do 1932 103/10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1338.

Railways:—Arran Sasaran Light Railway, 55, Haruwar Dehra Railway 97.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/10.

Jutes:—Belvedere 530, Cheviot 3/6, Clive 42/14, Delta 554/8, Empire 98/8, Howrah 11, Hukumchand ord. 10/8, do. pref. 76/8, Kumarhatty 650, Kankinarah 515, Lawrence 630, National 289, Northbrook 58, Nuddea 49, Presidency 8/14, Reliance 62/14.

Coals:—Burrakur 28/4, Gopalichuck 11, Kalapahari 26/8, Nectooria annas 9, New Kendah 9/4, Nedjha 5/4, North Dainada 7/13, Samla and Kendra 10/12, South Karanpura 10/8, Talcher 6/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. 6 per cent. pref. 85, Marshall and Co. 2/14, Hoogly Flour 2, Triton Insurance 111, B I Corporation ord. 5/10, Britannia Biscuits 6, Indian Wood Products 6/12, Titaghur Paper 1/10, Cawnpore Sugar 36.

Tea Companies:—Belgachi 28, Betjan 33/8, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 375, Gillapukri 50/8, Gohpur 11/6, Hattikuira 38/8, Joybirpara 34/8, Margarets Hope 196, Naga Hills 22/8, New Samaragh 43/13, Tean Ali 19/8, Tengpani 29.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.

HIGH COURT.

TATA POWER CO.'S CASE.

JUDGMENT.

Before His Lord the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.

Bansidhar Durgadutt and anr. ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
The Tata Power Co. Ltd. ..... Defendants.

This was an appeal filed by the appellants against the Tata Power Co. from a judgment pronounced by his Lordship Mr. Justice Pratt. The original suit was filed by the Co. against the defendants for recovery of certain amounts due on the shares of the said Company, by way of calls. The defendants resisted the claim on the ground that there were certain material misrepresentations in the prospectus issued by the Co. and that they were misled by those. The defendants in their turn counterclaimed for a return of the monies paid by them on the shares. Justice Pratt allowed the plaintiffs claim.
The facts of this case were reported in some detail when the matter was before the Lower Court.

JUDGMENTS.

Their lordships of the appeal Court dismissed the appeal. The following are the material portions of their Lordships' judgments:—
The plaintiff Company filed this suit alleging that one Bansidhar Durga Dutt (hereinafter called the first defendant) and by two several applications dated respectively 3rd October, 1919, and 11th October, 1919, applied for 300 ordinary and 120 preference shares of the plaintiff Company subject to the Articles and Memorandum of Association of the Company, remitting with the said applications rs. 13,000 and rs. 2,000 respectively as the amounts of deposit in respect to the shares so applied for.
On 1st December, 1919, the Board of Directors allotted to the first defendant 100 ordinary and 120 preference shares, and notice of such allotment was sent to the first defendants. The first defendant paid the allotment moneys. A first call of Rs. 100 on each of the said ordinary and preference shares was made payable on 1st September 1921, by resolution of the Board dated 20th July, 1921, and notice was sent to the first defendant on 12th August, 1921. The first defendant failed to pay the amount due on the first call and notice was sent to him by the Company and their solicitors demanding the said amount with interest at 9 per cent. After the institution of the suit, the Company was informed that Bansidhar Durga Dutt, the registered holder of the shares was not an individual but a firm and the plaint was consequently amended by adding the firm as second defendant. A second call of Rs. 100 on the ordinary and preference shares payable on 18th April, 1922, and a third call of Rs. 200 payable on 10th November 1922, was made by resolutions of the Board and notices were sent to the defendants. The defendants declined to pay the said calls and the plaint was amended so that the further claim for Rs. 53,000 and interest might be included in the suit. The total sum claimed was Rs. 1,24,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from the date of the various calls on the amount due on each call. In their written statement the defendants admitted that Bansidhar Durga Dutt was the registered holder of the 310 shares, but they pleaded that the application for the shares was made on the face of certain representations made in the prospectus of the Company:
(1) That the applications would be received only up to Monday October 13, 1919.
(2) That the present issue was of 10,000 shares of 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 35,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 1,000 each. Out of these shares 7,000 preference and 25,000 ordinary shares were to be taken by the Directors, Agents and their friends, and the remaining 3,000 preference and 10,000 ordinary were for public subscription.
The defendants allege that the said representation was absolutely false. The Company accepted applications long after 15th October, that the Company had given to the public 5,000 preference shares instead of 3,000 and 17,000 ordinary shares instead of 10,000, the Directors, Agents and friends taking up a much smaller number of shares than stated in the prospectus. The defendant submitted that they were entitled to a rescind of the contract for the purchase of the said shares. The defendant therefore counterclaimed asking (1) for a declaration that the contract for the purchase of 310 shares was not binding on the defendants, (2) that the register of shareholders might be rectified by removing the defendants name therefrom, (3) that the plaintiffs might be ordered to pay to the defendant the sum of Rs. 62,000 paid to them for the shares with interest.

ISSUES RAISED.

The following issues were raised:—
As far as I can gather from the record, the defendants have not disclosed before the written statement what was their grounds why were objecting to pay the calls. Mehta and Phadnis's Solicitors wrote on the 20th February, 1922, demanding payment of the calls and the defendants Solicitors replied on the 25th referring them to Messrs Grimly and Company to their letter of the 14th February written on behalf of another client in which they merely asked for inspection of the register of members commencing from the date of the registration of the Company and of the minutes of the Directors' Meeting when it was decided to make the call.
The learned Judge found as follows on Issues 1 and 2.—(1) that the application for shares was not made on the faith of the representations in the prospectus referred to in para 2 of the written statement, (2) that the representations were false. He therefore passed a decree for the plaintiffs as prayed for with costs as of a short cause and dismissed the counter-claim with costs. The defendants have appealed.
The first alleged misrepresentation in para 2 of the written statement was not relied upon at the hearing. It was admitted that the applications were received up to 17th February, 1920, but it was not suggested that the representation in any way induced the defendant to make his application for shares. The defendants complain about the several misrepresentations on two grounds. (1) that the number of shares mentioned therein was not true (2) because it gave a wrong impression as to the holding of the Directors, Agents and their friends
The history of events prior to the floatation of the Company was as follows:—Messrs. Tata Sons limited who had already floated two companies for generating electrical energy by water power had obtained a concession from Government for the development of a third project. In July, 1919, the firm issued a private confidential circular giving an outline of the project both in its technical and financial aspect to over 100 select individuals whose names appear in exhibit Z. Thereafter letters were received by the firm from various persons asking for shares to be reserved for them. Oral applications were received and all applications were dealt with under the orders of the partners in the firm principally by Mr. Brimoria. It was unfortunate as the evidence in the case shows that proper care was not exercised in preparing lists showing the number of such applications and the extent to which they were granted. On the 18th September 1919, the Company was registered and on 25th September 1919, the prospectus was issued. Applications forms were sent to reservees who were marked with a letter and figure giving reference to the register of reservations. The circular letter exhibit "I" accompanied the forms asking that the forms should be filled in and returned together with the necessary deposit money. A. P. S. to the circular was as follows:—"You are kindly requested to write your name on the top of every application form in case you have distributed amongst your friends shares out of your holding." The total number of shares allotted was 34,861 ordinary and 8,697 preference which were distributed as follows:—

Ordinary to Directors, Agents and Friends	19,818
Ordinary to the public	15,043
Preference to Directors, Agents and Friends	5,293
Preference to the public	3,404

The learned Judge was put to a great deal of trouble to ascertain what numbers of shares has actually been reserved at the date of the prospectus. The evidence relating to the reservation has been carefully set out at great length in the judgment and the conclusion arrived at was that the figures 25,000 ordinary and 7,000 preference shown in round numbers as reserved in the prospectus were substantially accurate and that as to the numbers stated in the prospectus there was at the date of the prospectus no misrepresentation. The Appellants' Counsel in his argument before us did not attempt to contest that finding.

"PECULIAR FACTS."

The next question was whether the representation that 25,000 ordinary and 7,000 preference were to be taken up by the Directors, Agents and their friends was true. It was contended that the term "friends" includes only those persons who were directly influenced by the Directors to apply for reservation of shares. They relied on the case of "Henderson vs. Lacon, 5 Equity Cases page 249 but the facts in that case were peculiar and the misrepresentations in the prospectus were so obvious that it was hardly necessary to place a restricted meaning on the word "friends." The learned Judge was right therefore in not putting any emphasis on the word "influenced." I agree with the following passage in the judgment:—
"The word 'friend' is not only a social but a business friend. A business friend who applies for shares because in the course of his business dealings with the Directors, he acquired a knowledge of the project is correctly described in the prospectus as a friend and the influence would be merely the fact of that business connection."
But the judgment proceeds: "but the plaintiffs include in the term not merely business friends but also the friends of business friends. I think this further extension is inadmissible because whether in social or commercial relations a friend's friend is as often as not an enemy or a rival." Surely that remark would equally apply to a business friend. A person who on business had come to know of this project and applied to the agents for a reservation of shares would be according to the learned Judge's definitions a friend, but in other branches of friends he might be a rival. I would prefer not to use the words 'enemy.' Then the learned Judge' says "It is true that a friend who receives a reservation might apply for his friends as his nominee. If that had been all, there would have been no misrepresentation but the Company went much further. Exhibit "L." They invited reservees to distribute shares to their friends, they reserved shares not only for individuals but for the business circles which those friends represent. They deliberately set up centres for private subscription and thus described the shares so set apart for private subscription as reserved for their friends."
Now there does not seem much difference to my mind between the promoters of a Company saying to 'A' "at your request we will reserve for you so many shares. We know you can dispose of them amongst your friends if you want to, after allotment" and their saying to him: "here are the application forms for the shares reserved for you, you have already told us you do not want to be them all yourself so you can get your nominees to fill in the application forms, but put your names on the top so that we can treat the application to the particular reservation in your favour." The only practical difference would be that the reservee would not have to pay the application money and he would be saved the trouble of transferring the shares after allotment. In other words, would it be misrepresentation if the promoters guaranteed that so many shares were to be taken up by their friends when they knew perfectly well that they intended to make what they could of the favour shown to them by the reservation. I doubt it very much. Promoters may guarantee that shares may be taken up or have been taken up by reservees, but they cannot guarantee that the shares will be held by them. Failure to disclose material facts would amount to misrepresentation but the fact that a holder of shares can sell them is common knowledge. I will deal with a typical example out of those which have been relied on by the learned Judge to support that conclusion. 675 shares were reserved for Ambalal Sarabhai. The plaintiffs knew that he did not want them all himself as Mr. Bhabha deposed that the plaintiff expected a large list of friends of his from Ahmedabad. But the fact remained that Ambalal Sarabhai was a reservee for 675 shares. If he had introduced his friends to the promoters and the promoters had accepted them as reservees, nothing could have been said. As he did not do so, the plaintiffs were entitled to represent him as the friend by whom the shares were to be taken up. It has thus been proved that the promoters had reserved substantially the number of shares given in the prospectus and I am prepared to say that it was substantially correct to state that they were reserved for friends of the Directors and Agents. Assuming however that the representation was untrue as the Learned Judge has found, the next question is whether the Defendants were induced by the misrepresentation to take up the shares, for in order to succeed in an action for deceit the defendant must prove that he was actually deceived by the misrepresentation of the plaintiff. (20 Chancery Division Page 27 at page 44.) I do not think that there is any doubt that it must be inferred from the evidence that Baijnath Bansidhar, the partner in the defendant firm who made the application had read the prospectus even if the whole of his story cannot be believed. The prospectus appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 27th September which would be available in Calcutta on the 29th. Besides, the application forms sent in by the plaintiff would be annexed to copies of the prospectus. Then if Baijnath after reading the prospectus applied for shares, it is for the plaintiffs to rebut the inference that the application was based on the representations made in the prospectus. In the case above cited, Jessel M. R. said "Unless it is shown in one way or another that the applicant did not rely on the statement, the necessary inference follows." In his evidence Baijnath said "I can read English, I read the advertisement, I discussed with Ramcoover if share should be taken, I thought I should purchase the shares as only a small number was left for the public. I made an application on the 3rd October, I get the forms in the shop of Dwarkadas. The form was attached to the prospectus. In January 1922 I learnt in Calcutta that there was some in the Company. So I came to Bombay to make enquiries. I instructed my attorneys to write their letter of the 15th February, applied for shares as the prospectus stated the Directors' friend and Agents had taken up 25,000 ordinary and 7,000 preference shares. I thought from that it must be a profitable concern I applied as there was only a small number left for the public."

SURVEY OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In cross-examination he said from the first part "I understood that the Directors, Agents and friends had taken up 25,000 and 7,000 shares. I would not have applied if I had understood they were only ready and willing to take that number." This last answer really disposes of the defendant's case. The shares were applied for on a misreading of the prospectus and not on the faith of the representation which was actually made. The Learned Judge, however, has come to the conclusion that the Defendants were not induced to apply for shares by what was represented in the prospectus on another ground which it is more difficult to justify.

GUIDANCE AND POWER.

THE BARROWS LECTURE.

There was a large gathering in the Wilson College Hall on Tuesday evening when Dr. C. W. Gilkey of Chicago delivered the first of his series of Barrows Lectures. His subject was "Jesus and our own Generation." The Rev. J. McKenzie presided and introduced Dr. Gilkey to the audience. In the course of a very interesting lecture Dr. Gilkey said:—
First, I must give you the greetings entrusted to me by two of our American Student Conferences last summer, by two large companies of Egyptian students in Cairo, and another of Palestinian students in Jerusalem, for delivery to the Indian students whom I might meet. My distinguished predecessors as Barrows Lecturers have come with the ripe wisdom and reputation which their scholarship and character had earned. I come to you frankly as a representative and spokesman for the younger generation in the West, among whom as students in scores of universities all over America my own work for fifteen years has largely lain. I find among students in every country an eager desire for the better understanding and spiritual interchange which the Barrows Lectures were originally established to promote between India and America; and which is indispensable if we are ever to realise our hopes for new national life in our own countries and for a new world.
In the building of this new world two needs stand out with ever sharper clearness. One is the need for *guidance*. Like the Niagara river below the Falls, we have been plunged as individuals in our own living, and as a human generation, over a sudden precipice below which the water is quick and dangerous, and the channel hard to find. The one thing fatal in such a situation is to drift; yet that is just what our own age finds it easiest for the moment to do. What are the real goals, the true values and standards for human life, personal and social? What makes a man or a nation truly great?
But even more than guidance on these points do we need spiritual *power*. We have to find the organizing principle and centre around which human life can be brought into order and dependability as the central sun has ordered and warmed and lighted the planets of our solar system. After this last decade we know that forces cannot do this, nor self-interest, nor competition. What can?
Now it is one of the extraordinary spiritual facts of our time that the minds and hearts of thoughtful men in many lands, regardless of creed or race, are alike turning for this spiritual guidance and power to Jesus. Striking evidences of this outreach may be easily found in the editorials and addresses of leading minds in China and India no less than in Europe and America; but it is specially evident among the younger generation. This eagerness looks straight through churches and creeds, and sometimes past them, seeking Jesus himself. It welcomes all new facts from whatever source that can throw any light upon him. And most of all is it determined not only to see him a fresh, but to take him seriously. It is that world-wide desire that has set the subject of these lectures as Jesus himself; and it is that fresh vision of him that we shall be seeking together.

It is practically impossible to ascertain what is passing in the mind of a man who after rendering the prospectus of a Company applies for shares apart from his undertaking the terms of the prospectus. Baijnath's story as to how he came to apply for shares would be the natural story of any applicant who had read the prospectus. The fact that the promoters gave out the amount of support they had received in advance for the floatation of the Company which inevitably weigh on the minds of the public and would influence them when sending in applications for shares. There might also be other considerations and the learned Judge appears to think that those afforded the real reason for Baijnath's deciding to send in two applications. Undoubtedly in the middle of 1919 when money was plentiful the public were ready to subscribe for any company promoted by persons of repute. In August 1919 the defendants must have heard of the impending floatation of the plaintiff company because they sent a cheque for Rs. 2,500 and asked that 25 shares should be reserved for them. They were anxious to get shares before the prospectus was issued to the public and when they were told that the promoters did not want their money and that they should apply after the prospectus was issued, they must have realised that the promoters at that time were not prepared to deal with chance strangers who might apply for a reservation. Even though they asked in October for a far larger number of shares, it was not an unfair inference that they made the application because they thought it would be a profitable investment. If they had sent in their application for 500 shares because of the limited number of shares offered to the public desiring and expecting to be allotted only a proportion of what they had asked for, although a matter of fact Baijnath did not say anything to this effect they would have no reason to complain as they were allotted 310 shares and the suggestion made in the written statement that because some of the shares reserved were allotted to the public to the disappointment of some of the reservees there was a misrepresentation, has no substance in it. In fact, it went against the defendant. In the case of another company floated by the same Agents a few months before the plaitiff company's project was entertained, there were loud complaints from the public that too many shares were reserved for the promoters and their friends and so the directors of the plaintiff Company were anxious to increase the number of shares available for the public to satisfy their demand. If when the business of allotment was going on, the plaintiff Company had told the defendants they were reducing the shares reserved for their friends and increasing the shares available for the public, you may think that a ground for rescinding your contract, so that we will take back your shares, the defendants would only have felt more inclined to hold to what they had got.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

I think therefore that the true position when the prospectus was issued was this. The defendants were told that only 10,000 ordinary shares out of 35,000 were available for the public and so at the highest they may have applied for more shares than they wanted. The real inducement to invest in the Company was because money awaiting investment was plentiful, the general reputation of the promoters with the public was excellent and consequently the defendant thought they were getting a favourable opportunity for investing their money. When the partly paid shares could not be disposed of at a premium when large amounts for calls became due and money was much scarcer, they bethought themselves what was the best way of avoiding this liability. We think the judgment appealed against was right and the appeal is dismissed with costs.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

FAILURE TO ACCEPT OFFERS OF ADMISSION.

Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee, requests us to publish the following extracts from a letter he has received from the Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London, regarding the failure of students to accept offers of admission obtained on their behalf at Oxford, Cambridge and other Universities in England:—
"I am directed to refer to the failure of students to accept offers of admission obtained on their behalf at Oxford, Cambridge and other Universities in this country, and to state that such failure is arousing doubts in the minds of the University authorities concerned as to the advisability of offering admission to individual Indian applicants, without some definite guarantee that those accepted will actually arrive.
I am to cite for instance, the College of Technology at Manchester, where the Principal at a recent interview stated that of the large number of Indian students offered admission for the current season, only a small minority actually presented themselves at the opening of the session. As a result the Faculty of Technology at Manchester is considering the necessity for insisting upon a registration fee which will be credited to the student's fees should he actually arrive, or forfeited in case he does not.
A similar complaint has been lodged by the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering in the University of Manchester who stated that out of about sixty applications received from Indian students, ten had been offered and had accepted admission, only three of whom have actually arrived to begin their studies. In consequence the Department had been left with a number of unfilled vacancies, which could have been offered to other students.
It has also been brought to the notice of the High Commissioner that similar failures to report, after admission has been offered and accepted, have occurred at many of the other Universities in this country, and it is obvious that such conduct is bound to prejudice applications received from Indian students generally, as the University authorities will naturally hesitate before offering admission unless there is some definite guarantee that the student intends to come.
It is realised that cases may and do occur where Indian students, who genuinely wish to come to this country, and who have accepted an offer of admission, are prevented at the last moment from coming owing to personal or family matters, but even in such cases there would appear to be no reason why the withdrawal should not be immediately communicated to this Office by cable, followed by an explanatory letter.
Your Committee will no doubt be aware that in numerous cases an Indian student in addition to submitting applications through yourselves and this Department, also applies direct to one or more Universities, and in all such cases which come to your knowledge, I am to request that you will strongly impress upon the applicants the necessity, when once they have accepted admission to a University or College to withdraw at once all other applications they may have submitted."

EXEMPTION FROM RESPONSIONS AT OXFORD.

The following are extracts from a letter which Mr. Dastur has received from the Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London, regarding exemptions from Responsions at Oxford:—
"In regard to the Statute regarding Junior and Senior Status for Indian students at the University of Oxford, I beg to inform you that the Convocation of the University of Oxford, held on the 28th October, added a new clause to exemptions from Responsions as follows:—
'Any person who has obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science at an Indian University approved by the Hebdomadal Council, provided that his course at his Indian University included the study of English and one of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali, Classical Chinese.'
It will be seen that a graduate of an Indian University under this new Clause will be eligible for exemption from Responsions provided his course of study has included English and one Classical Oriental language. A student so exempted will, of course, be required to take the full three years' course leading to a Pass or Honours Degree at Oxford unless his qualifications render him eligible for recognition as a Junior or Senior Student in which case, in addition to his exemption from Responsions, he would be entitled to exemption from the first year course.
In this connection it may perhaps be pointed out that the grant of Junior Status whilst securing exemption from Responsions, is not always a desirable privilege in the case of Indian students, seeing that they are then expected to take the First Public Examination (Moderations) at the end of their First Year and their Final or Honour School at the end of their Second Year, whilst as a general rule it has been found that it is not possible for a really good Degree to be taken within that period. Senior Status on the other hand exempts both from Responsions and the First Public Examination and is therefore a valuable privilege.
It might also be well to point out to students that although to obtain the new exemption now notified, an Indian graduate need not necessarily have taken a modern European language, such graduates will do well to bear in mind that a knowledge of Latin or French is as a general rule necessary for the purpose of the particular school he desires to pursue at Oxford."

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1924.

WHITEWASH.

It is not merely by accident that the Government of India Resolution on the Kohat tragedy, together with the Report of the Special Magistrate and the Chief Commissioner's Review, has been published while the Punjab Provincial Conference is in session and on the eve of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Rawalpindi. The Government of Lord Reading, we assume, are genuinely anxious to convince the public that they have done their best to ascertain the truth about Kohat by careful enquiries and have taken all measures that were necessary to bring to book the guilty parties, whether official or non-official. While crediting them with this genuine desire, we are afraid the long-winded Resolution and the official documents accompanying it will, so far as the public are concerned, defeat their purpose. For the Resolution and the documents notwithstanding the public will remain unconvinced that the truth about the Kohat tragedy has been revealed by them or that the Government of India have done their duty by the victims of that tragedy. This lack of conviction is due as much to the manner in which the Government of India set about the task of ascertaining the facts, which showed that they were concerned more about blockading truth than helping to reveal it, as to the contents of the Resolutions and the Reports. The Government of India were fully aware of the charges publicly made soon after the riots against the authorities of Kohat of neglect in the performance of their duty of protecting the lives and property of the citizens of that unhappy town. If they were sincere in their desire to ascertain the truth they would not have treated these open charges with contempt but would have appointed an independent committee composed of men commanding the confidence of the public to enquire into the causes of the occurrences, to devise means to restore the former friendly relations between the Hindus and Muslims of Kohat and to ensure the honourable return of the refugees to their homes. Instead of doing so, they set in motion their usual machinery which has brought forth the usual kind of Reports and which in turn has enabled them at once to adopt the pose of judicial impartiality and to indulge in the usual whitewashing of official deeds.

Thus, we are solemnly told that "while the Government of India have been able in the light of after events to point out instances where a different course of action would have been wiser, they desire it to be clearly understood that they consider that the authorities faced a most difficult situation with coolness and courage." That the Government of India should pass this judgment on the action of the local authorities in the face of the admissions made in their own Resolution, not to speak of the damaging statements contained in the Report of the Special Magistrate and the Chief Commissioner's Review is, to say the least of it, amazing. "Loss of life and property in these riots", they say, "was deplorably great, but the provocation that started the rioting was so grave, the retaliation so fierce and the whole environment so inflammable that without coolness and courage on the part of the authorities the loss might easily have been far greater." It does not evidently occur to the Government of India that, assuming the existence of the provocation, it was the duty of the local authorities, who were aware of it as well as of the "inflammable environment," to prevent any retaliation, fierce or otherwise, being taken. Their failure to do so is clearly revealed even in the white-washing Resolution and the Reports on which it is based. For the Government of India Resolution referring to the "oath of divorce" taken at the Muslim meeting of protest on September 9, which "is the most binding oath on the Frontier" says that it "ought to have acted as a warning signal to any official with Frontier experience." But the most damaging statement is made by the Chief Commissioner who says: "A more serious question is whether the Deputy Commissioner should not have realised that rioting would probably begin in the morning and whether on the night of the 9th he should not have thought out a plan of campaign for the following day. When the rioting did begin next morning he was apparently taken by surprise," which clearly means that the rioting would not have taken place if the Deputy Commissioner had taken the usual precautionary measures. In fact this is what the Chief Commissioner himself says more directly when in concluding his Review he "emphasises that the riot was the culmination of a long period of communal friction and better use might have been made of the troops during the morning of the 10th and that troops should have been posted at or near the Anjuman Islamiah."

After this tale of official neglect, incompetence and failure, it is not necessary to refer to the cases of looting by the Police which are officially admitted or to the allegations that the police and the constabulary took part in incendiarism. Nor is it necessary to point to the responsibility of the Chief Commissioner himself for the failure of local authorities to take due precautionary and preventive measures in view of his own admission that the riot was "the culmination of a long period of communal friction." The official reports and the Government of India Resolution make capital of the menace of a possible descent by the tribes to Kohat, which if it had actually taken place would have according to the imaginative Special Magistrate, transformed the riots into a small frontier war. We shall not dwell on the gratuitous and unmerited libel on the tribes involved in this statement, but assuming the reality of the menace the arrangements made to keep outsiders from coming into Kohat were hardly efficient as the Government of India seek to make out. The following passage from the report of the Special Magistrate is sufficiently damning in this respect:

"The riots on 10th September were due to ingress of villagers from the surrounding country reinforced by the Muhammadan Kohatties. The patrols reported by 8 in the morning that they could not effectively control the crowds, who had succeeded in the course of the night or early in making a number of breaches in the mud wall surrounding the city. At least thirteen breaches had been made and the occupants of a Hindu house apparently disturbed by the gathering crowds opened fire. This was the signal for general resumption of firing which burst all over the Hindu Mohalla. By nine in the morning the whole of the street had been gutted and the mob quite lost control partly owing to the throwing of acid from house tops and partly to fires lighted by the mob."

The only relieving feature in the dismal and disappointing documents issued from Delhi is the evidence they contain of the help rendered by Muslims to Hindus in the midst of an atmosphere surcharged with communal fanaticism. The Government of India are "pleased" to be able to record that at the height of this fierce communal riot there were to be found Muslim gentlemen to help in escorting Hindus out of the city. Indeed, it is doubtful if without their help the evacuation could have been effected as it was without casualties." And the Special Magistrate "emphasises" that a large number of Mahomedans rendered invaluable assistance by sheltering Hindus of both sexes and all ages in mosques and escorting them to the thana, prominent among them being the Khilafat Committee Secretary." It is in this spirit of brotherly regard that the great work of reconciliation which the Mahatma has undertaken should be carried out. From the Government of Lord Reading justice was not expected and has not been forthcoming. But the country expects Hindus and Muslims of Kohat and outside to forgive, if they cannot forget, the outburst of mad fury which officials entrusted with the task of protecting life and property failed to prevent, and to resume their old relations of amity and peace.

ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

By the Anglo-German Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, Great Britain has done better than France. It denotes the burial of the hatchet and a keen desire for commercial recovery. Lord Northcliffe until the day of his physical collapse, used to boast that he was above shaking hands with a German, but the treaty now signed is receiving the approval of British public opinion on all sides. It is the first commercial treaty with Germany since 1898, and the decision was expedited by the fear that Germany might discriminate against British goods on the Continent. The Treaty of Versailles protected British trade against injurious tariffs until 1925. Britain having, as usual, preserved a free hand is now wisely eager about the £54 million worth of exports she sends over to Germany every year. With regard to the import of merchandise from Germany, the post-War average is not 50 per cent. of what it was before 1914. The basis of the Treaty is appreciated in Berlin as much as in London because their trade-interests are reciprocal. Formally the Treaty does not apply to India but from next year we shall have free admission to German agents to trade in India. India has been to Germany a good exporter of rice, jute, cotton hides, skins and other raw materials, and the sign in London of the welcome resumption of trade will be of interest to India. With a very benevolent air, the London "Times" dwells upon the Treaty and declares it as a token that the War is really over. The "Manchester Guardian" regards it as a stout plank in the edifice of European Peace. The Treaty provides that in both countries prohibitions and restrictions on importation and exportation should be limited to those imposed on certain well-recognised grounds like public safety. Both parties nominally reserve the right of preserving individual industries, but the general trend of the Treaty is for them to abstain from tariff-manipulation for penalising mutual trade. If the principle of national convenience is allowed to the members of the Empire, there should in return be complete freedom of tariffs for all. Britain cannot, in good reason, arrange for one policy suitable to herself and prescribe a scheme of selfish advantage even if it be called by resounding names like limited protection or imperial preference. What British manufacturers insist is that the range of prohibitions against the inroads of their goods should be swept away. Propositions involving national susceptibility will vanish immediately as the contrary course is proved profitable. That in a position of brow-beating advantage, Britain has agreed to reciprocal terms, heedless of her sentimental attachment to France, is no mean proof of the benefits she is going to reap from a commercial treaty. The British delegates had, of course, asked for most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to British exports. The Germans conceded the point on condition: (1) German banks to be allowed to open branch offices in London immediately (2) The employment of German sailors and stewards to be permitted in British ships (3) The 26 per cent. duty on German goods to be modified. All the three points have been conceded in the Treaty. The present agreement though valid for only a limited period introduces a happier international atmosphere. Britain has survived the anti-Hun rage and there is ample evidence that the convenient prejudices of war-time will yield to sober associations of commercial intercourse. The Anglo-French Entente is based on sentiment, while the Anglo-German Entente rests on commercial advantages. The event marks a significant declaration of Britain's historic policy on the Continent.

Notes of the Day

Pious Exoneration.

Uneasy of conscience, British statesmen are now advertising their great respect for the League of Nations. As Egypt was being throttled into signing her demands, Britain would not listen to arbitration, because she claimed that between her and Egypt, whose independence she had guaranteed, there were "reservations" beyond the cognisance of the League. She tried to opiate the world with quibbles and overwhelmed the nations with propaganda. Mr. Chamberlain now attends the League Council to proclaim his reverence for the authority of the League. Didn't Britain submit the Iraq frontier to the League? Britain did, most discreetly, when the other side firmly indicated that there would be war or arbitration. Britain was war-weary and chose arbitration. In the case of Egypt, there was no danger of resistance and Britain could be sure of keeping out of bloodshed: Egypt was weak and virtually disarmed, hence the gallant concentration of war-ships and the invasion of the Customs Office. Britain is victorious, and if she is free to "discharge her pledges" by the Nile, she can congratulate herself upon her fortune, without pointing to the inapposite parallel of Iraq. The anti-Egyptian propaganda of Britain has been of a staggering order. One day, there is the terror of worse assassinations in Egypt, the next day Downing Street itself is invaded by foot-pads. On Wednesday last, the sentries on the Residency grounds fired "under the impression that two individuals were prowling there." After the exploit, the watchers discovered foot-prints. Two days later, the culprits, who presumably had dived in the Nile and popped up in the Thames, created a propagandist scare. So absurd was the lie that Scotland Yard openly gave up the chase of Egyptian murderers. In propaganda, there is no other nation to compare with the British. Britain has converted Egypt and the Sudan into Imperial estates, but she has in the process discharged her pledges and fulfilled the responsibilities of her mission. She is materially benefited and morally refreshed: why, then, exaggerate the incident?

The Gift Horse.

It is interesting to observe the comment of various journals on the Imperial Beanfeast. The London "Times" is satisfied about the Lee Report; the "Daily Telegraph" is nervous about Indians taking a hand in the administration; the "Manchester Guardian" is sanctimonious, and hopes that Englishmen will long have a share in governing in India. The share amounts, for a start, to Rs. 125 lakhs, which is not bad in these days of domestic retrenchment "at home". In India, the spoils are treated by the Anglo-Indian Press as a bare minimum. The "Pioneer" describes it, in the true spirit of abnegation, as a compromise, but the four Indians who compromised made a poor show of themselves. Mr. Samarth is in the India Council; Mr. Kaul should look to his laurels under the Prince who lent him; Mr. Basu became Executive Councillor and died soon after; Sir M. Habibullah was booked for the Viceregal Council. It is an unsatisfactory compromise by all accounts. The "Times of India" wants an explanation as to why the superior Civilians who obtain the cream of jobs are denied fatter pensions. The Lee Commission proposed that "members of the Civil Service who attain the rank of Members of the Council should be given an increased pension at the rate of £50 per annum for each year of service, as such, up to £1,250." Civilians who obtained Governorships were to snatch a maximum pension of £1,500. The "Times" is angry and wants to know why the increase is denied. Probably the Secretary of State was ashamed of the extent of the "loot" by the well-to-do members of the Service. Any way, the sum amounts to Rs. 2.75 lakhs, a flea-bite compared with the general seizure. The demand that Europeans should be treated only by European doctors is fastidious snobbery, because Indian doctors who practise in England have no prejudices to encounter; but in India, they impudently exploit the idea that the British character of the health of officers and their families should be maintained by British functionaries in medicine. It is all humbug piled upon humbug.

The Quadrangular Tournament.

It is a commonplace that cricket is a game of glorious uncertainty. But the converse truth that the certainties of cricket are not less glorious is not so generally realised. It has, however, been remarkably exemplified in the dramatic development of the final match of the Quadrangular Tournament. If the Muslim team wins the match to-day, as there is a probability of its doing so, the victory will go to the strongest of the four contesting teams as, barring the element of chance, could have been foretold by any careful observer. The glory of the achievement will lie in the completeness of the victory, the amazing collapse of the Hindu team and the magnificent display of endurance given by Vazir Ali. When the Parsis were beaten by the Muslims, the result was ascribed to the effectiveness of Muslim bowling. This was not the whole truth; for the judgment ignored the batting strength of the Muslim team as demonstrated against Parsi bowling which lacked neither in variety nor sting and which certainly is superior to that of either the Hindus or the Europeans. The Hindu team, without Joshi, could not hope to do better in this department than the Parsis did, though it was certainly expected to give a much better display of its batting prowess which is superior to that of the Parsis. That despite the efforts of Vithal, Naidu Deodhar and Jai, it has not been able to do so brings into relief the remarkable achievements of Muslim bowlers, especially Botawala. If the Muslims win to-day, they will have done so by sheer merit and this fact will make their first triumph in the final match of the Quadrangular Tournament the more notable.

Wanted—Accountants.

In financial administration and accountancy, Indians have proved their talent, but the Government of India do not seem quite satisfied. Now that Indianisation is going to be retarded in spite of polite phraseology, we should not be surprised at the efforts to recruit foreign experts. We give below an advertisement from the "Accountant", a weekly published in London:—

"INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE.

The Secretary of State for India, in Council invites applications for appointment for a period of five years, for the purpose of setting up and auditing the accounts of Government institutions in India run on a commercial basis and of training members of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in the system of commercial accounts. Applicants must be Chartered or Incorporated Accountants of proved experience, energy, ability and tact, preferably not over 35.

The appointment will be outside the cadre of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, and will be temporary.

Salary Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Free first-class passages both ways. Leave at the rate of one month's full pay for 11 months' duty up to a total of 3 months at a time. Travelling allowances in India as under Indian regulations."

It is a very attractive offer. There are many Indians in this country of "proved experience, energy, ability and tact, preferably not over 35", but owing to the incapacity of Science to bleach them into eligible complexion, foreign recruitment becomes essential

(Continued from column 6)

of South American Independence. The work that he is doing in thus endeavouring to bring East and West together is entirely in keeping with his own Visva-Bharati ideal of world-brotherhood and world-culture. For the one aim of these last years of his long life is to make India known abroad as offering hospitality to the whole world with its universal message of love.

CENTENARY OF S. A. INDEPENDENCE.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S VISIT.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

In the middle of the hot weather, this year, I had been perspiring and sweltering day after day, in Hongkong and Kowloon, in South China, waiting for the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, who was on his way to China from Japan. It was the typhoon season; and, for several days, a heavy and oppressive fall of vapour had come down upon the Peak which overlooks Hongkong itself. Night and day alike, the heat was extreme and sleep had become almost impossible. I have rarely felt in India such a depressing atmosphere, even during a break of the monsoon.

The poet, Rabindranath Tagore, had called to me, when I was at Juhu, asking me to come out to meet him. He had sent me to stay with Mahatma Gandhi by his own special wish. Now at last he had heard the news of Mahatma Gandhi's complete recovery and he had asked me to come out. So I had taken the first available boat from Calcutta, on June 6th. It was a very small steamer, called the Lai Sang, with only about half-a-dozen passengers. We ploughed very slowly through the rough seas of the Bay of Bengal with much pitching and rolling on our way to Penang and I had been very sea sick indeed. By the time I had reached that port, another cable reached me telling me that the poet's stay in Japan had been prolonged, and asking me to meet him in Hongkong about July 1st. It was therefore possible to delay a few days. The next steamer, which I took from Singapore, belonged to the "Hugo Stinnes" line, and was called the Emil Kirdorff. As we approached Hongkong a wireless message came to us from Manila, stating that a typhoon had started from thence and was travelling towards the North-West. The captain had one very anxious day, because an uneasy and ominous calm had settled down upon the ocean, such as that which precedes the typhoon. The barometer fell and the heat was quite excessive. Fortunately, the typhoon went further to the North, and we escaped. But it was this same typhoon atmosphere, which remained hanging over Hongkong, during my first days in China, and made my stay there so very unpleasant.

When the N. Y. K. steamer, called the Suwa Maru, came into Hongkong harbour at last, with the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, on board, one of my first questions was whether he had met the typhoon: but fortunately he too had escaped it. I should add, that the force of these typhoons in the China seas is far greater than that of a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea; and even the biggest modern steamers find it hard to battle against them. The poet was looking terribly tired. He had been put to a strain, which was almost beyond human endurance, both in Japan and China. His face was worn, but his spirit was indomitable. He had called me out to meet him, because he had originally intended to make an extended tour in Cambodia, Siam and Java, and to visit the Hindu island of Bali, and then to return slowly through Malaya and Burma. He had not intended to return to India till October at the earliest.

But when I met him, at last, in Hongkong, in the sultry heat of the morning of July 4th, I found from him that all his plans had been changed, and that he was going back to Calcutta as fast as the ship could carry him.

The reason for this change of plan was, that he had received an invitation to attend the celebration of the Centenary of the Independence of South American Republics, which was to be held in Peru, at Lima, on December 9th, and the following days. This invitation had come to him, while he was in Japan, and had been presented by the Peruvian Consul, when he was in Kobe. The invitation was specially given to him, as the representative of the Continent of Asia; and it was offered as a mark of veneration from the New World to the Old.

While the poet had been in Japan, he had been able to see with his own eyes the bitterness of the deep humiliation, which had been forced upon Asia, by the passing of the "Asiatic exclusion" regulation in the United States. He had urged the Japanese people to bear with silent dignity the affront, and not to retaliate; and he had been publicly thanked, by Japanese statesmen for his message. North America, both in Canada and in the United States, had thus humiliated the East. The whole of the Northern Continent across the Pacific had been shut to Asiatics. But at the very moment of this humiliation, South America had done the very opposite. The South American Republics had specially wished to welcome Rabindranath Tagore as the representative of Asia at their great Centenary celebrations. They had sent out their invitation to the Indian poet, with that very purpose in view. When he received this invitation,—he told me,—he felt that he could not possibly refuse. He felt that by going there he could do a service to his own country and also help to bring East and West closer together. For this reason, he had cancelled all his programme and was now wishing to proceed by way of Calcutta to Europe and the Far West.

He came back and settled all his plans and his work at Santiniketan, and then started out on his travels once more,—this time to the farthest West. His son has accompanied him on this tour and Mr. Elmhirst joined him in Europe. He wished me to accompany him also, but it was not possible for me to leave Santiniketan.

From Cherbourg, in France, he sailed on October 17th with Mr. L. K. Elmhirst and crossed the Atlantic Ocean for South America. Early in November, a welcome telegram came, that the party had landed safely in Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, and that the Indian poet had received a most enthusiastic reception. This indeed had been the case, wherever he has gone. Soon, we hope to get further news of his journey to Peru, and concerning his part in the celebrations of the Centenary.

(Continued in Column 5.)

SINGAPORE BASE.

TO BE PROCEEDED WITH

KING'S OPENING SPEECH.

CHARGE AGAINST ZAGHLUL.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Parliament opened with the customary State ceremonial in fine weather to-day and large crowds cheered the processions of the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales. The House of Lords was packed with peers and peeresses. The galleries were occupied by distinguished personages.

A conspicuous feature of the brilliant assemblage was an enclosure close to the Throne reserved for the Ambassadors, who were clustered together in splendid uniforms. Judges in full-bottomed wigs were grouped beside the Woolsack.

In the course of the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament, it was stated that Government proposed to proceed with the plans already made for enlarging the naval base at Singapore.

The speech also says that His Majesty does not doubt that the happy results of the Prince of Wales' previous visits to the Dominions will be repeated by His Highness' visit to South Africa in the Spring of 1925.

The Prince will visit Argentine next year at the invitation of the President and Government.

CHARGE AGAINST ZAGHLUL.

The King's speech at the opening of Parliament states that the campaign of hostility to the British rights and interests in Egypt and the Sudan, inspired rather than discouraged by Zaghlul Pasha's Government, culminated in the murder of Sir Lee Stack. The Egyptians have accepted the demands to secure respect for British interests.

The Imperial and Dominions Governments are examining the Geneva Disarmament Protocol. The Anglo-Russian Treaties have not been adopted, but desire is expressed that the normal intercourse shall not be interrupted. The speech trusts that this will be attained by strict fulfilment of the friendly international intercourse previously accepted by the Soviet. The Trade Agreement of 1921, at present, does everything possible to foster mutual trade.—Reuter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 9.

During the nine days which begin to-morrow the House of Commons will occupy five of them with the debate on the address in answer to the King's speech. Other days will be devoted to necessary legislation and on Friday Parliament will adjourn for Christmas recess until the second week in February.—(B. O. W.)

CHINA AND POWERS.

NEED OF OBSERVING BOXER OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Peking.—A meeting of the Ministers of the Powers who signed the Boxer Peace Protocol has drafted a Note to the Chinese Government drawing attention to the necessity of its observing the Treaty obligations and indicating that the Powers are ready to assist China in accordance with the terms of the Washington Treaty if her foreign obligations are fulfilled.—Reuter.

GEN. BRANCKER.

DELAYED IN CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Consantinople.—General Brancker has been delayed, pending arrival of a spare engine part from London.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN PAPER.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 9.

In his evidence before the Tariff Board yesterday, Mr. W. K. Batley opposed the protection of the Indian paper industry and said that the protection at present enjoyed by the Indian mills did not consist only of the fifteen per cent. customs duty but packing and freight constituted an indirect but equally effective protection of another seven and a half per cent. or more and the fifteen per cent. duty was, as regards most of the varieties of paper produced in India, based on a series of fictitious values which bore little or no relation to market prices or to the cost of replacement which was the real market price, under conditions of ample supplies. As the industry had been established over forty years, there should be at least two generations of "hereditary paper makers", which seemed to be such an essential feature of the paper industry.

The steamer "Nowshere" collided with the small steamer "Hatchmere" in the Irish Sea early on Sunday morning. The "Nowshere" has returned to Liverpool.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

LORD WILLINGDON SPEAKS

AGAINST DIARCHY IN CENTRAL GOVT,

IMMEDIATE PROVINCIAL ADVANCE URGED.

A PLEA FOR MEN ON THE SPOT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In a paper on India read at the Royal Colonial Institute, Lord Inchcape presiding Lord Willingdon suggested that the British should dennitely reiterate the principles of their policy in India, that they intended India to remain under British control with in the British Empire, that they were determined to uphold law and order, that they had no intention of relinquishing their great trust to the Princes and people of India and that while they would honestly and sincerely press on to the time when they should be able to hand over the country to Indians' complete control, they believed that the removal of British authority would, for many years, be disastrous to India. He was confident that some such general statement as that would be approved by a vast majority of Indians.

He urged the necessity for a wider decentralisation by the Secretary of State to the Governor-General and the Government of India and by the Viceroy to the Local Governments, and said that the Governor-General should be trusted to govern India without constant reference to the Secretary of State, except in connection with matters referring to Imperial and foreign affairs. The Provincial Governments should be given fuller freedom to manage their own internal concerns without constant reference to the Government of India. He expressed the opinion that development must eventually be on the lines of a federation of Provinces every Province making progress in its own way, with the Government of India administering all Imperial, foreign and All-India questions. He wholly disagreed with the view that a system of diarchy should be established in the Government of India, but suggested that any advance, when considered necessary, should be made by placing more Indians in charge of portfolios wherever suitable opportunity arose. He was of the opinion that an immediate advance might be made in the Local Governments towards responsible Government.

He paid a tribute to the considerable ability of the Indian members of Governments with which he had been associated in administering their portfolios, and urged that the Government of every Province should immediately be asked how far and how fast that advance should be made to complete responsible Government by transfer of subjects to the Ministerial control. He saw no reason why the more advanced provinces should be held back because others had not made equally rapid progress. If such advance was to be made in the near future British assistance would unquestionably be required in very department for a considerable number of years. He believed that every reasonable Indian would agree with that and that a large number of British officers in the Services were ready to continue their great work for India if they could feel their positions were absolutely secure and their emoluments fair and reasonable.

He trusted that every step would be taken to increase the efficiency of the Chamber of Princes. He concluded that he was a complete optimist with regard to the future of India.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN ASHAR BASRAH.

THOUSAND PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Baghdad.—One thousand people have been rendered homeless as the result of a disastrous fire in a congested area of Ashar Basrah. The houses destroyed belong for the most part to the poorer class and are situated near the dockyard. A strong wind was blowing and the fire brigade restricted its efforts to prevention of destruction of the whole town.—Reuter.

A BRITISH STEAMER AGROUND.

IN TOKIO BAY.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

A Yokohama telegram says that the British steamer "Takliwa" from Calcutta is aground at the entrance to the Tokio Bay. A tug is being sent to assist. No damage is anticipated.—Reuter's Special Service.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

LONDON Dec. 9.

A despatch from Hongkong states that on the Japanese steamer "Fukki Maru" from Osaka for Bombay with a general cargo, a fire broke out in the hold and spread to the bunker. It is reported that the ship has been abandoned on fire and that the crew has landed on the Namoa Island.—Reuter's Special Service.

IBN SUAD IN MECCA.

FUTURE INTENTIONS UNKNOWN.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Port Sudan.—Ibn Saud reached Mecca on the 5th inst. His future intentions are unknown, but a letter indicating his policy is expected to reach Jeddah shortly. Reuter.

GERMAN ELECTIONS

POSITION OF PARTIES

CHOICE OF GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Berlin.—It is now clear that the Republicans will be victorious over the forces of reaction and monarchism and the policy of the new government will be conciliation and fulfilment of the treaty and the Dawes obligations. The Social Democrats will be the strongest Party in the new Reichstag. Possibly the old so-called Wirth coalition composed of the Social-Democrats, German Democrats, Catholic Centre Party with support from various minor parties will have a very small absolute majority over the opposition, even if the latter includes the German Peoples Party led by Dr. Stresemann. The most significant feature of the elections is the complete collapse of the followers of General Ludendorff who have gone over practically en-massee to the German National Party, which now is the second strongest Party in the House. The Communists have also lost considerably, chiefly to the Social Democrats. They have about 45 seats compared with 62 in the old Reichstag. The Catholic Centre Party has maintained its position and the German Democrats, German Peoples' Party and Bavarian Peoples' Party have gained few seats. Now there are three alternatives for the formation of the new Government: firstly a big coalition of the Social-Democrats German Peoples' Party, Centre Party and German Democrats. Secondly a Wirth coalition and thirdly the continuance in office of the present Government under Dr. Marx and Dr. Stresemann with the benevolent neutrality of the Social Democrats.

Compared with the May election, the results of the present election show that the Socialists have gained 29 seats and others 16. The Communists and the followers of Gen. Ludendorff have each lost 18.—Reuter.

NO PARTY HAS CLEAR MAJORITY

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Berlin.—Gen. Ludendorff has been re-elected to the Reichstag. No party has clear majority and consequently the existing Government will carry on until the meeting of the Reichstag in January.—Reuter.

GREEK LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 9.

The application list for participation in the British share of the Greek Government seven per cent refugee loan was closed today after being open only one hour. The sum of seven and half million pounds asked for having been subscribed many times over.—(B. O. W.)

LATE MR IRVINE'S WILL.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Probate Court has granted leave to presume death at the Everest of Mr. Irvine on or since 8th June to his brother and sister who are executors of his will dated 13th July 1923.—Reuter.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT IN MADRAS.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S UNIMPEACHABLE LOGIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, December 9.

Sir Basil Blackett had a conference today with the members of the Madras Government.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Madras Mail" Sir Basil referring to the provincial contributions, said "All I can say about the provincial contributions is that the Government of India has been directing and is directing its financial policy towards securing a surplus with a view to using it for the reduction and ultimate extinction of the provincial contributions."

Asked whether his attention had been drawn to the statement reported to have been made at the Bombay Conference by Mr. Satyamurthi on the repeal of the repressive laws and to the statement said to have been made to Pandit Motilal Nehru by Sir Alexander Muddiman and himself in that connection, Sir Basil said "My attention has been drawn to the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Satyamurti at Bombay to the effect that Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Basil Blackett told Pandit Motilal Nehru a month ago that Government was seriously contemplating the repeal of the repressive laws. Mr. Satyamurti is reported to have said that if there was any organised conspiracy in Bengal, the Government of India must have been aware of it and would not have been disposed to repeal the repressive laws at that juncture. I have consulted Sir Alexander Muddiman and neither he nor I have any notion of what Mr. Satyamurti refers to or any recollection of any statement of the kind attributed to us being made by either of us to Pandit Motilal Nehru or any one else. The Government of India were and are aware of the existence of an organised conspiracy of an anarchical nature in Bengal. I yield to no one in dislike of the repressive laws, but Mr Satyamurti's logic in saying that the Government of India could not be [illegible] such laws at this juncture is unimpeachable.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

BRITAIN'S "RESPECT"

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Rome.—A public meeting of the Council of the League opened this afternoon in the presence of all the members. Mr. Chamberlain replying to the welcome of the President emphasised the British Empire's respect for the League in appreciation of its work. He added: "Our confidence in its fairness, impartiality and justice is shown by our ready acceptance of the Council's provisional decision with regard to the settlement of the Iraq frontier and still more by binding ourselves in advance to accept its ultimate decision.

DISARMAMENT PROTOCOL.

M. Briand, interviewed earlier expressed the opinion that Britain's desire to postpone discussion on the Disarmament Protocol was natural, because it was necessary to consult her Dominions. The fact did not mean the end of the Protocol, but merely a delay with regard to its consideration. —Reuter.

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

LEAGUE COUNCIL TO DISCUSS NEXT SESSION.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Rome.—At a private meeting prior to the public session of the Council of the League of Nations, Italy agreed to the British proposal to postpone the discussion of the Geneva Protocol, until the next session.

M. Briand and Sgr. Salandra were among those who approved of the proposal.—Reuter.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Geneva.—With a view to expediting the work of the Second Opium Conference, none of whose sub-Committees has hitherto submitted reports, Sir Malcolm Delevigne suggested at this morning's plenary session that the sub-Committees should complete their labours by 12th December to enable the Conference to close on 20th December. The proposal provoked a lengthy discussion at the end of which the subject of fixing dates was adjourned till 11th December. In course of the session the American proposal to the Conference to join the United States in fighting the use of heroin was referred to the Medical Committee.—Reuter.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

FRANTIC EFFORTS TO OBTAIN JOBS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The practical certainty of Sir Habibulla's elevation to the Viceregal Council has not merely kept busy inventive brains of the political correspondents, but it has kept busy the aspirants for offices primary or consequential. It is, indeed, most sorry and significant commentary on the backward political position of Madras that, while Ministers are being refused by the Swarajists and Nationalists alike in Bengal and C. P. and while the bureaucracy is taking occasion of Tories' accession to office to strengthen themselves by getting the Reform Scheme revised and reversed in Madras politicians and publicists of any community should be found making frantic efforts to obtain jobs and play into the hands of the bureaucracy. The rumour that a proposal is pressed on the Governor to make a Minister Member of the Executive Council is open to obvious objection of being an attempt to obtain political support from the Legislature for the reserved half also. Everybody would welcome the day when the whole Cabinet will consist of Ministers of peoples' choice. But it would be grave injury to the popular cause if popular and responsible Ministers could be pitched forth by bait of office into the circle of the irresponsible bureaucracy that still rules in all essential matters. It would introduce additional element of political demonstration far more serious than what dyarchic scheme has unfortunately introduced in Madras. I do hope that the Ministerialist Party will not be misled by the apparent increase of patronage that might be extended to any of its chief men, but would concentrate their attention upon violation of the principle of Responsible Government which policy involved by such action implies. Everybody will sympathise with the Moslem or Non Brahmin claims for the offices. But the political basis of choice in respect of Ministerships or Councillorships should not be violated. Both the "Hindu" and the "Swadesamitran" have entered their strong protest against any such action.

MYSORE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 9.

On the members and others meeting today, for the session of the Legislative Council the Diwan President referred to the demise of the first Princess and moved a resolution conveying condolences to the Royal Family on their sad bereavement and adjourned the Council for to-morrow.

SNAKE CHARMER'S SUCCESS

COMMUNAL VENOM DISAPPEARS

GANDHIJI IN PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec 9.

The Punjab Provincial Conference was a success entirely unforeseen and unexpected. When it is realized that after Lala Lajpatrai's departure from India the Congress Movement was quietly chloroformed in the Punjab into a somnolent state of opiate torpor the success that attended the last session will astonish everybody. Bradlaugh Hall was gaily festooned and flagged. Thousands for the moment forgetting their communalism and remembering only their common humanity, lined the avenues leading to Bradlaugh Hall. Although in the Punjab the serpent of hatred had stung, both the cautious and the indiscreet, wise and foolish, yet Mahatma Gandhi came as a snake charmer, and Lahore witnessed almost an undreamt of sight of fraternal rapprochement between the communities. It is possible that most of the audience had come to do honour to the Saint, not bothering themselves much with his politics. It is possible that the conveners and organisers, among whom are to be reckoned Doctors Satyapal and Gopichand, were partly responsible for the success of the Conference. But when all is said and done, no one attending the open session or the private Conference, failed to notice the spirit of compromise and rapprochement of tolerance and mutual goodwill between Hindus and Mohammedans. Is this a bad beginning? Does this augur ill for a cause almost languishing in a fatal stupor of extinction?

Delegates from all parts of the Punjab arrived to do honour to the occasion. Peasants and workers, merchants and bankers, all classes were there. Unfortunately owing to the session of the Khilafat Conference at Amritsar, most of the local Mohammedan leaders were forced to absent themselves. But all marched merrily with the singing of national songs to the accompaniment of the harmonium. Mahatma Gandhi delivered his address. Later, in his absence Mr. Duni Chand of Lahore got through the resolutions with admirable alacrity. Peace reigned within the hall, and speeches, excepting Moulana Shaukat-ali's were of the usual stereotyped variety. Everyone knew that the real business of the Conference was being conducted at Lala Lajpat Rai's house in a private Conference of Hindu and Mussulman representatives.

IMPRESSIONS OF LALA LAJPAT RAI

In order that your readers may have the benefit of the impressions of at least one Hindu and one Mohammedan leader, I shall, before proceeding to the discussions of the *Purdah* Conference here, detail the views of Lala Lajpat Rai and Maulana Shaukat Ali which I obtained from them in the form of interviews. Lalji was unfortunately unable to take a prominent part in the proceedings of the Conference owing to ill-health. He did not join the procession nor the open sessions excepting a preliminary meeting, where he sat through Mahatmaji's opening address. Nevertheless, owing to the great importance of the Hindu-Muslim Conference, Lalaji attended every meeting of this Conference, which took place at his house under Mahatmaji's Chairmanship. In his opinion, the Provincial Conference was a much greater success than he had anticipated. He added: "About 800 Delegates and members of the Reception Committee attended. During the sessions of the Provincial Conference the Khilafat Conference was also in session at Amritsar, and inspite of the fact that large numbers of Muslim Delegates attended that Conference, the Provincial Conference at Lahore was surprisingly successful. The huge success of the Conference is not merely due to presence of Mahatma Gandhi, but is a potent proof of the fact that inspite of the grave tension between the two communities, the Congress Movement is still alive in the hearts of people.

"Among the important resolutions were those relating to the Bengal Ordinance and Kohat refugees, showing clearly that the Province as a whole is united in its condemnation both of the irresponsible bureaucracy as well as the irresponsible hate-monger".

In this connection your readers will be pleased to learn that inspite of the persistent refusals on Lala Lajpat Rai's part, Mahatmaji has atleast persuaded him to accept the Presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee. Last night, Lala Lajpat Rai was elected as President, as also were chosen several Delegates to the All India Congress Committee.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S SATISFACTION

Maulana Shaukat Ali interviewed by me expressed great satisfaction at the outcome of the Conference. He felt that Mohammedans were taking a more reasonable view, and he was glad to notice the respect and reverence shewn to Mahatmaji. As to what this reasonableness amounts to will appear presently from my report of the private conference. As regards Gandhiji's interview with Mian Fazli Hussain, Maulana Shaukat Ali said: "Gandhiji was greatly impressed by Mian Fazli Hussain's frankness. The latter laid all his cards on the table, and said that he wanted to know what he in reality was accused of and that he would like to discuss details of the controversy raised about his head with his principal opponents.

GANDHIJI'S VIEWS.

With this optimistic view of the stituation Maulana Shaukat Ali departed on a round of visits before leaving for Rawalpindi with Mahatmaji. It was then that I repaired to Gandhiji's room. Yesterday was his day of silence. When I asked him what he thought of the Conference and whether he was satisfied with the result of the discussions he smilingly turned to Pandit Malaviya and pointing with his hand made a mute gesture meaning that I should address that question to him. And then while I waited for driving his party to the station, Mahatmaji having finished his dinner, took to charkha. Lots of people came and touched his feet and did reverence to him. Everyone knows that he hates this form of reverence, but the world thinks of him as an unworldly being. Gandhiji is full of the joy of existence. His simplicity is that of a child.

PURDAH CONFERENCE.

Let me turn for an instant to the *Purdah* Conference of Hindu and Mohammedan leaders. It can indeed boast of solid achievements. Firstly, the Mohammedan representatives agreed for the first time since these recent dissensions, to claim representation according to the population basis, without special protection for minorities, throughout India. Secondly, as regards joint or separate electorates the tendency was that the subject merited wider discussion. The Conference representatives displayed an open mind. There was not that insistence on separate electorates which marked the proceedings of the Muslim League. This statement applies equally to Local Bodies and Government appointments. The Hindu attitude was non-committal. Hindus urged that they were not prepared to discuss this question in an atmosphere of coercion and intimidation created by riots. Besides, Hindus would not commit themselves to any definite line of action without consulting Hindu leaders of other provinces, but were prepared to submit to their decision. The Sikh position was that Sikhs did not claim separate communal representation if this method was abandoned by Mohammedans, but in case communal representation was retained they wanted special representation according to the voting strength, taxation, and political importance. The conversations were conducted in a friendly spirit, and, on the whole the situation seems hopeful, provided no fresh outbreaks occur. In this connection the Mohammedan representatives insisted that disturbances were due to dissatisfaction with the Lucknow Pact but Hindus did not admit this. There were passages-at-arms between prominent speakers as to whether the Puniab alone was responsible for bad blood between the two communities or whether the United Provinces also came in for a substantial share.

Altogether the conference was an achievement of which both the Puniab and Mahatma Gandhi may well be proud.

PUNJAB KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 9.

The Khilafat Conference passed resolutions condemning the British action in Egypt and urging Mr. Gandhi to persuade the Hindus to accept communal representation on proportionate basis in the Councils, Local Bodies and Services. The Conference also supported the Muslim Tazin movement.

MAHATMA STARTS FOR RAWALPINDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Zafar Ali Khan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Shenoy the Banker left Lahore tonight for Rawalpindi. A number of Congressmen and Khilafatists went to see Mr. Gandhi off at the Railway Station.

BENGAL'S RESPONSE

SUCCESS IN COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

SWARAJ WEEK EXTENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Mr. C. R. Das's clarion call has reached the heart of the people. Bengal has really "emerged triumphant in her political trial" and the first indication of that is the splendid collection from Calcutta alone. According to Mr. Das' rough estimate of Rs. 1,60,000, no less than Rs. 5,000 have been contributed by the student population of Calcutta and a considerable quota has been paid by the merchants and middle-classes. Mr. Das has not yet approached the noble hearted Zemindars of Bengal. I understand a Zemindar of a small estate has already promised one lac. This unique success in the collections has demonstrated that the heart of the masses is sound.

SWARAJ WEEK EXTENDED.

Mr. Das expects that the amount should reach three lacs to enable him to launch his scheme and therefore, he has extended the Swaraj Week till 14th December. He writes:—"The unique response of our people to our efforts to save the country from impending disaster raises in me high hopes and optimism. Reports are flooding me daily that due to shortness of time most people could not send their contributions and have requested me to extend the Swaraj Week. No doubt, the success we have attained so far is a manifestation of our national awakening, therefore, I have extended the period till 14th December and I appeal to every one to help us according to his ability in the national reconstruction."

HINDUS FOLLOW ON.

120 IN FIRST INNINGS.

DEADLY MUSLIM BOWLING.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET SENSATION.

When the Mahomedans retired with 32 runs for 7 wickets on Monday evening, there was much speculation as to this year's winners. The staunch supporters of the Hindus had every hope of seeing their men do good work on Tuesday. Wazir Ali who had remained unbeaten on the first day with 174 almost created a new record. His late cuts and singles to point were a treat to watch. If he failed to beat Hosie's performance he distinguished himself by staying at the wicket for every run that his side made. Except for the first four balls in the opening over and one in the last Botawalla had played the whole Mahomedan innings lasting over 6 hours at the wickets. The Mahomedans had succeeded brilliantly in both their contests. The second day's play though not so favourable was quite satisfactory bringing in 43 runs in about an hour. Botawalla who was far from fit on the previous night made a noble effort at the request of his colleagues and surprised the spectators with his steady batting and phenomenal success at bowling. With bad wrist and painful shoulders he was not calculated to much damage but his presence on the field certainly had the intended effect. The Hindus must have breathed free when the Muslim trundlers were reported sick.

When the Hindu innings commenced at 11-30 yesterday the crowd which was no less than 6,000 strong swelled to twice as much and expected to see some brilliant feats with the willow. But they were sadly disappointed at the poor show of the Hindus. The first of two wicket cost no runs at all while the third Hindu batsman was dismissed at 10. This was sufficient to make the Hindus shaky. Naidu's arrival did put on a different complexion to the game but the most formidable Hindu pair was broken soon after lunch. Naidu was dismissed at 82, Vithal followed close at his heels and the rest fell like nine pins. Shivram made a gallant effort at the eleventh hour and made things a little lively like the proverbial flickering of the candle before its end.

The "follow-on" left the Hindus to make 248 to be level. Their fortune in the second venture was no better. Shivram and Navle cost only two runs. Naidu and Vithal proved failures and there was little left to see.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

The ovrnight not-outs Wazir Ali (174) and Gulam Mahomed (0) resumed the Muslims Innings at 10-35, the former facing Shivram at the pavilion end. The first over of the day was a maiden one. Ramji bowled from the far end and the first stroke of Wazir Ali resulted in a difficult chance beyond the reach of Joshi, travelling to the boundary line. A single by Gulam Mahomed brought up 330. Wazir Ali brought off a four to the pavilion boundary. Three runs later Ramji bowled Gulam Mahomed. (337—8—3).

Botawalla was the tenth man in. There is no probability of his doing much scoring but his presence at the wicket would go a long way to aid Wazir Ali in making his two centuries. That was the intention of the player himself who made no effort to score at all except occasionally when he glanced a four behind the wicket or drew Godambe to the leg boundary. 330 went up at 11-20 a.m. Wazir Ali was fast approaching the creation of a new record by ringles and twos. At 11-25 a.m. he wanted only a-four to equal Hosie's feet.

NAIDU PREVENTS A RECORD.

When within 3 runs of the double century, Wazir faced Naidu as the maiden end. This was the momentous over. The first three balls were tempting enough but Wazir was wise enough to let them alone. The last was a straight one and caught on his pads and an appeal from Naidu saw him returning to the pavilion. This was a very unfortunate incident.

Wazir Ali's 200 would probably have been followed by some exciting cricket and the Hindus could hard afford to let any more runs for 368 was no small figure and with the swaying fortunes of cricket all was well that ended well. (368—9—197).

Wazir Ahmed was run out in the first ball of Godambe. (368—10—0).

The Mahomedan first innings closed at 11-35.

HINDUS FIRST INNINGS.

At 11-45 a.m. the Hindus opened through Ogadshanker and Navle. Wazir Ahmed opened attack from the Police Court end. The first was a maiden over in which Ogadshanker survived an appeal for leg before. Botawalla took charge (0—1—0).

from theo pavilion end and bowled Navle. Dongre now partnered Ogadshanker who was neatly caught at slips by Abdus Ealam. (0—2—0).

Vithal filled the vacancy. The loss of two wickets without any score on the board was for from cheerful. Dongre made every attempt to run away from the bowling betraying the poor state of his nerves. Runs went up in singles till Vithal caught Botawalla to leg for four sending up 10 in half an hour. Botawalla took his second wicket getting behind Dongre. (10—3—1).

THE BEST HINDU PAIR.

Naidu coming put on a different complexion on the game. Naidu opened with a single and took great care not to fall into that slippery l-b.w. trap. After waiting for some time for a fair stroke he drove Botawalla to the pavilion corner for four sending up 20 at 12-30 p.m.

He took more advantage of Botawalla and drove him for four and another good hit was well fielded by Vishram. At 32 Nazir Ali replaced Wazir Ahmed and two singles resulted. Abdus Salam took the next over from Botawalla. Naidu did the scoring by singles and two till he was 20. At 12-55 the half century was announced. Naidu neatly glanced a four to leg and the next over gave him six making 60.

The Hindus were not doing too well at this stage and a break in the Naidu-Vithal partnership would mean a complete breakdown. The score at lunch time stood at 64.

HINDUS BREAK DOWN.

Punctually at 2 p.m. Naidu and Vithal came out, the latter facing Wazir Ahmed from the far end. Four singles were notched. Botawalla was sent to the boundary twice in succession by Naidu who reached fifty in as many minutes. Two runs later Botawalla beat him with a pretty twister (82—4—52).

Deodhar joined Vithal who after a leg stroke for four found his wickets shattered by Wazir Ahmed. (86—5—32).

Jai filled the void but the second ball he played went to Vishram who held well with one hand (86—6—0).

FORLORN HOPE.

Joshi coming next opened with a single off Wazir Ahmed and another run later Deodhar was dismissed. An enormous spin on Botawalla's delivery left Deodhar stunned when he found the bails on the ground. The wicket seemed to have attempted stumping but the ball broke to such an extent that it caught the off-stump. The two umpires after consultation declared Deodhar out. (88—7—0).

Shivram was doubtful of being able to do anything and Joshi also showed want of confidence. Singles were scored now and again and 3.33 saw 90 on the board. At 97, Nazir Ali replaced Wazir Ahmed. Two runs later Botawalla got behind Joshi's defence. (99—8—5).

Ramji followed. Shivram completed the century for his side with a single off Nazir Ali and Ramji followed suit. Three more runs were added in the same over by Shivram who opened his shoulders. He lifted Botawalla to the pavilion boundary and again in the next ball which being missed by Gulam Mahomed resulted in a four despite effort by Hasan Shah. Shivram was in a scoring vein and Botawalla's fourth ball brought another four to leg and a couple was snatched in the last. This over cost 14 runs. At 2-55 the board showed 120. Ramji felt shaky after watching his colleagues breakdown one after another and it certainly had demoralising effect upon him. In spite of the great demand for hits Ramji watched and waited but he did not have to do that for long. Nazir beat his middle stump. 120—9—1).

Godambe came out last but Botawalla bowled Shivram without any addition. (120—10—28).

The Hindu innings closed at 3.5 p.m. with 248 runs behind the Mahomedans.

HINDUS FOLLOW ON.

With 248 runs behind their opponents the Hindus followed on at 3-15. Shivram and Navle came in and Wazir Ahmed's first over Shivram was dismissed (0—1—0).

JAI KEEPS ON SCORING.

Navle was joined by Jai, who after a few singles drove Wazir Ahmed for three. He took some time to settle down and did not attempt any more than singles at short intervals. It took half and hour to reach 20 of which Jai was responsible for 18. Navle lost his wicket to Botawalla two runs later (22—2—2).

The arrival of Vithal gave Jai more courage. But 11 runs later the Hindu skipper was held by Wazir Ahmed who hugged the ball close to his heart (33—3—8).

Naidu fluked a four to start with and felt suspicious of Nazir Ali. After giving a chance at 5, Hasan Shah held him at slip. (43—4—6).

HINDUS GO HOME.

The departure of Naidu saw the Hindu section of the crowd leaving the field totally disappointed. A mournful procession passed out from either side of the far end screen.

JAI REACHES 50.

The end was fast approaching and it was doubtful whether there would be any play on Wednesday. Deodhar gave Jai every support. Of the 60 that was seen on board at 4-35, Jai had 43 to his credit. At 64 Gulam Mahomed took over from Botawalla. Jai swung him to leg for four. After playing steadily for an hour and 15 minutes Jai put up his 50. The fifth wicket put up a good stand. Deodhar was playing up though scoring slower than his partner Sixty, seventy and eighty came in turns Jai was past 60 now and kept on hitting.

The Hindus scored their first century five minutes before the call of time. Deodhar who wanted only 37 to completes his 1,000 runs in Quadrangular cricket was making steady progress towards that record

When the stumps were drawn the score stood at 108 for 4 wickets. Jai and Deodhar being not out with 69 and 23 respectively.

The Score:—

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

M. E. Shaik c Navle b Shivram ...	44
Nazir Ali b Godambe ...	26
Feroze Khan c Deodhar b Ramji ...	9
M. Vishram b Godambe ...	16
Abdus Salam b Joshi ...	1
Hasan Shah c Deodhar b Ramji ...	50
Wazir Ali l-bw, b Naidu	197
Gulam Mohomed b Ramji	3
Botawalla not out	17
Wazir Ahmed run out	0
Total	368

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

J. Navle b Botawalla	0
Ogadshanker c Abdus Salam b W Ahmed	0
S. Dongre b Botawalla	1
C K Naidu b Botawalla	52
P. Vithal b Wazir Ahmed	32
D. B. Deodhar b Botawalla	0
J. P Jai c Vishram b W. Ahmed	0
S S Joshi, b Botawalla	5
P Shivram b Botawalla	28
L. Ramji b Nazir Ali	1
S R Godambe not out	0
Extras	1
Total	120

2nd Innings

P. Shivram b Wazir Ahmed	0
J. Navle b Botawalla.	2
C K. Naidu c Hasan Shah b Nazir Ali	6
P. Vithal c W. Ahmed b Nazir Ali ...	8
L. P. Jai, batting	69
D. B. Deodhar batting	23
The Rest to bat.	
Extras	0
Total (for 4 wkts)	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Ramji	38	101	5	4
Ogadshanker	16	28	2	0
Godambe	24.1	74	2	2
Shivram	24	62	3	1
Joshi	12	50	1	1
Naidu	14	48	1	1

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Wazir Ahmed ...	15	30	7	3
Botawalla	17.1	48	4	6
Nazir Ali	7	21	1	1
Abdus Salam ...	4	20	0	0

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

DRAW FOR 6TH QUALIFYING ROUND.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The following is the draw for the Football Association Cup, the 6th Qualifying Round, to be played on December 13th:—

Doncaster Rovers versus Southport.
Queens Park Rangers versus Charlton Athletic.
Alfreton Town versus Port Vale.
Reading versus Darlington.
Crook Town versus Bradford.
Accrington Stanley versus Chesterfield.
Hartlepools United versus St. Albans City.
Bristol Rovers versus Weymouth.
Nelson versus Coventry City.
Exeter City versus Barnet.
Gillingham versus Barrow.
Norwich City versus Rochdale.—Reuter.

JOELS ELEVEN BEAT RHODESIA.

LONDON Dec. 9.

Bulawayo.—Joels Eleven has beaten Rhodesia by eight wickets.

Joels made 294 in the first innings, Bowley scoring 131 and Jameson 90.

Rhodesia were dismissed for 121 and following on made 212.

Joels scored forty for two.—Reuter's Special Service.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY MATCH

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the Inter-Varsity Rugby Football match to-day Oxford beat Cambridge by eleven points to six.—Reuter.

In the reply in the Association Cup fifth round Exeter beat Newport by one goal to nil at Bristol.—Reuter.

In the replay in the Association Cup port Services by nine points to nil. Plymouth beat Stbarts by eight points to three and Dublin University beat Edinburgh University by twenty-seven points to nil.—Reuter.

In an International Association Football match England beat Belgium by four goals to nil at West Bromwich.—Reuter.

BRITISH OCCUPATION. STATISTICS.

1921 CENSUS FIGURES.

LEATIELD, Dec. 9.

The occupation statistics of 1921 census for England and Wales are published today. The working population is divided into 1,000 occupations grouped in 32 classes. In each of the five occupations numbers of male workers employed exceeds one million. Those engaged as metal workers head the list and this occupation is followed by over one and a half million males. One million four hundred thousand munications. Agricultural pursuits are followed by over one million one hundred and seventy thousand. Commerce, Finance and insurance excluding clerks is occupation of one million sixty thousand males and the number of males engaged in mining and quarrying also exceeds one million. Among women, personal service claims one million six-hundred and seventy thousand and it represents the most important sphere of women's work so far as the number employed is concerned. The next in the and seventy-two thousand. There are over six-hundred thousand women engaged in this occupation whereas the number of men similarly employed is only three-hundred and seventy one thousand. There are over half a million women employed as makers of articles of dress and few short of that figure are employed as shop assistants or in other forms of business and commerce. The return shows that there are nearly four hundred and thirty-thousand women clerks in England and Wales and three-hundred and sixty thousand women are classified as 'professional. The vast majority of these are school teachers, music teachers and sick nurses, but two thousand of them are journalists and over twelve hundred are doctors. The number of women dentists had reached two hundred and ninety-six when the census was taken, but as is the case in regard to both barristers and solicitors of whom only thirty-seven are shown in the 1921 return there has probably been very considerable increase in the past three years. Domestic work of women in her own family does not count as occupation under the census and the most important field of women's work is thus ignored. But apart from that nearly one in three of the women and girls over twelve have some gainful occupation five millions out of over fifteen and half millions. The proportion of occupied girls is high until the age of marriage is reached. It rises from 2.8 per cent at the ages of 12 to 13 years to 76 per cent of those who have reached the age of 18 or 19 years. After that age the per centage declines. In the country as a whole married women form less than 14 per cent of the women and girl workers.—(B. O. W.)

NEW CONGRESS PUBLICATION.

"INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS1920-23"

In compliance with a resolution of the All-India Congress Committee passed at Cocanada a volume is being issued containing a full record of all resolutions of the Congress, of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Working Committee, an abstract of accounts from September 1920 to December 1923. The volume covers the full non-co-operation period and deals with six sessions of the National Congress. The book contains about 350 pages and is a full record of Congress activities during this period. It will be issued about the first week of December by the General Secretary All-India Congress Committee, 107, Hewett Road, Allahabad. The price will be as follows:—

Paper Cover	...	Rs. 1-10-0
Half Cloth binding	...	Rs. 2- 0-0
Full Cloth binding	...	Rs. 2- 8-0

Postage Extra six annas for one copy; proportionately less for more copies.

10 per cent discount will be allowed on 5 copies or more. 20 per cent discount will be allowed on 10 copies or more. 25 per cent discount will be allowed on 25 copies or more.

It is desirable that the price of the book is sent with order to avoid the trouble and delay and extra cost of V. P. System.

The following have also been recently published:—

Report of the Guru-ka-Bagh Enquiry Committee price Rs. 3/- (Sold by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore.)

Two famous books at reduced prices:—

Report and Evidence of the Congress Punjab Martial Law Enquiry Commission 2 Vols. published at Rs. 6 now offered at Rs. 1-8-0 Postage Extra. (Sold by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Bldg, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

Civil Disobedience Committee's Report—Original edition with charts etc. published at Rs 4/- now offered at annas 8.

Orders for the above books are, registered now in the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Bldg, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and the District Congress Committees, Bombay or the books can be had direct from the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 107, Hewett Road, Allahabad, according to the terms mentioned above.

OUR G. P. O.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our G. P. O. is specially attentive to a few "agitators"! The writer has been almost regularly receiving letters *after* the functions are over! Recently the P. O. is over attentive:—

(1) A letter posted from Bombay in October 1923, reached Meerut in the ordinary course, remained there for a year and is now delivered!

(2) Another letter posted at Lahore in January 1922, received at G. P. O. in the same month, was delivered last month i. e. after twenty-two months! What kind attentions are these?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS

CAWNPORE'S INVITATION.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 9.

The Town Congress Committee has resolved to invite the next session of the Indian National Congress to Cawnpore.

U. MYE DEAD.

BURMA'S GRAND OLD MAN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 9.

U. Mye, formerly a member of the Imperial Legislative Council died yesterday at Mandalay. Born 83 years ago, U. Mye held several important posts during the Burmese regime. He was educated for a time at Woolwich. During the reign of King Minden, he took an active part in politics and was Chairman of the Ninth Annual Conference of Burmese Associations held in 1921.

BABBAR AKALIS ON TRIAL.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CONCLUDED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

The evidence for the prosecution has been concluded in the trial of the Babbar Akalis in the Sessions Court of Mr. Tapp, Additional Sessions Judge, Lahore and the statements of all the accused have been recorded. No defence witnesses will be produced, as the accused rely for their acquittal on the prosecution evidence.

The Public Prosecutor began his argument to day, and had not concluded when the Court adjourned. The prosecution argument will probably last for more than a week.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

AN APPRECIABLE INCREASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

According to the returns received in the Commercial Intelligence Department, the grand total of Indian sea and land customs revenue, excluding salt revenue, amounted to Rs. 455 lakhs in November as against Rs. 423 lakhs in the preceding month, and Rs. 405 lakhs in November, 1923.

VICEROY IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading arrived at 8 this morning and were received at Howrah by Lord Lytton and Countess Lytton and prominent Civil and Military officials. Their Excellencies motored to Belvedere where they will be in residence during their stay in Calcutta. A fairly large gathering of public was present at Howrah and in several places en route to Belvedere to welcome their Excellencies on their annual visit to Calcutta.

KARNATAK AYURVEDA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 9.

The first Karnatak Ayurvedic Conference will be held here on 24th and 25th December. Captain G. Shriniwasmurti, Principal Government Ayurvedic College, Madras, has consented to preside. Dr. Savantr has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Messrs. Bakre, Venkatacharya Upadya and Shesha Shastri, Shringeri have been elected as Secretaries.

HINDU MAHA SABHA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be held at Belgaum on the 25th instant, in the same day another meeting of representative Hindus of various provinces will also be held. A public conference will be held on the evening of 27th instant.

ALL-INDIA PUBLIC LIBRARIES CONFERENCE.

Mr. Narasimha Sastry, Chairman of the Library Association, Bezvada wires:—

The Third All-India Public Libraries Conference holds its sitting at Belgaum, Vijayanagar Camp on the 24th and 25th of December, Deshbandhu Das presiding. Libraries, Literary and Scientific Associations are requested to send delegates, experts and scholars in library administration and rural organization. The public are requested to co-operate with Mr. Ramanayya, Secretary, Public Library Association, Belgaum.

ALL-INDIA KURMI KSHATTRAYA CONFERENCE.

The Secretary Kurmi Kshattraya Hetkari Subha wires from Fatehgarh under date December 8:—

The 14th Session of the All-India Kurmi Kshattraya Conference will be held at Sitapur (Oudh) under the presidentship of His Highness Sir Tukoji Rao Powar, K.C.S.I. The Maharaja of Dewas (senior) on 29th, 30th and 31st December 1924. All the leaders of the community are expected to attend.

Official and Personal.

Lala Lajpat Rai has left Lahore for Karachi for a change on account of ill health.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

TO MEET EARLY IN JANUARY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9

The Associated Press of India understands that no meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council will be held this month, but a meeting to consider the Bengal Ordinance Bill and other important measures is expected to take place early in January.

MR. HUQ'S ACHIEVEMENT.

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Laying the foundation-stone of the Islamia College to-day, His Excellency Lord Lytton paid a tribute to his former Minister, Mr. Fazlul Huq. His Excellency said that though his ministry was short and marked by disappointments, Mr. Fazlul Huq could legitimately pride himself on the great and solid achievement of his brief period of control of the foundation of the Islamia College.

Though the Governor was one of those who believed that University education was by its own nature opposed to sectarian influences and that its benefits could only be felt not by the segregation of its students but by the complete intermixing of men of all faiths, yet very early in life he came to see the mistake of pressing that doctrine to the length of excluding from University, altogether those whose convictions required some religious atmosphere of their own faith to surround them. He performed the ceremony of formally laying the foundation-stone of the Islamia College in the sure hope and belief that it would facilitate the harmonisation of the traditional and revered ideals of Islamic culture and Islamic piety with the insistent needs of modern life and would enable the Moslems of Bengal to play that part in the making of the political and social future of the province to which their numbers, their past history and their very real importance in the body politic entitled them.

ULEMA ENRAGED.

(Associated Press.)

PABNA, Dec. 8.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference has adopted a resolution disapproving the Swaraj Party's action in the Council in refusing the Ministers' salaries and especially that of the Mussalman members of the Party and requesting the Governor to dissolve the present Council at once and give the electorate an opportunity of returning fresh representative.

The Conference also passed a resolution calling upon those Mussalman members who voted against the Mussalman Ministers to resign at once.

A DISAPPOINTING DOCUMENT.

GOVT'S. KOHAT RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

Commenting on the resolution issued by the Government of India on the Kohat disturbance, the "Tribune" says:—

Altogether the whole resolution is as disappointing and unsatisfactory a document as even the Government of India has ever made itself responsible for. It is a partisan document both in its review of facts and in its findings. As regards the forces of law and order, which admittedly failed to afford that protection to the Hindus of the place to which the meanest subject of the King is entitled, the mildest form of censure in regard to certain features of their conduct is accompanied not only by a general whitewashing of that conduct as a whole, but an actual appreciation of their coolness and courage.

"MINIMUM FORCE" NOT ENOUGH.

"PIONEER" ON KOHAT RIOTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

Commenting on the Government of India's resolution on official reports of the Kohat riots the "Pioneer" says:—

"The reports show that the application of the doctrine that minimum force must be used to suppress civil disturbances is an exceedingly delicate operation and it tends to encourage officers to run risks inimical to the safety of the law-abiding population out of fear of being eventually accused of using excessive force.

"SCHOOLS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS,"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your report of the Schools Committee's Election Results appearing on page 8 of to-day's Chronicle, kindly allow me to say that both myself and my friend Mr. B. T. Desai had withdrawn our candidature, before the voting took place.

Kindly do the needful and oblige.—Yours, etc.

RANCHORDAS H. GANDHI.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Sundra Charlu, Special Officer, British Empire Exhibition, returned to Madras from England *via* Colombo.

Sir B. N. Sarma left Madras on Monday night by the Calcutta mail for Waltair where he stays for three days and then proceeds to Calcutta.

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WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?

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SOME LESSONS OF BRITISH ELECTIONS.

CONSERVATIVE CABINET AND INDIA.

(BY DEVAKI PRASAD SINHA.)

II

The morning following the day in which the last Indian mail left London, the names of Mr. Baldwin's colleagues in the Ministry were published. We had been hearing for a few days before that the Indian Secretaryship was likely to be offered to a person of more impressive personality than Lord Peel, and that Lord Birkenhead was the most likely candidate. The speech delivered by Mr. Baldwin at the Queen's Hall in inaugurating the election campaign of his party, made it clear that vigorous campaign was being carried on here by the "Friends of India" with a view to impress upon the responsible section of politicians here the gravity of the Indian problems and the so-called seriousness of the situation in India. Tory leaders were being led to believe that the grip of the claws in the "Steel frame" had considerably weakened in India on account of the vaccilating policy of the Labour Government, and that it was necessary for the safety of India to put life and vigour into the European elements of the Service who had been considerably diffident of support from Mr. McDonald's Government. At a private meeting organised by some friends I had to face an audience consisting of ex-Governors of India like Sir George Lloyd Lord Meston and Lord Willingdon and men like Sir William Vincent. A certain Mahomedan fellow countryman of ours (he shall be nameless) who has of late been courting prominence of a sort was trying to impress upon the audience that Mahomedans did not want any change in the existing form of Government in India and were anxious to give the Reforms a trial. I was asked to represent the Hindu point of view and to explain the attitude of the Swaraj party. When I finished speaking I was heckled considerably by Sir George Lloyd and by Sir William Vincent. The audience was however, satisfied that my Mahomedan friend could not claim to represent either the Moslem League, the president of which had voted with us in the Legislative Assembly and supported consistently the demand of our leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru, or any other organised Moslem body in India. The discussion there, however, disclosed one very important thing, namely, that a poisonous propaganda is being caried on here against the Swaraj Party and that Mr. Baldwin's Government is being egged on to take strong measures in the name of law and order. This became still clearer when on the 10th last Mr. Baldwin devoted a whole paragraph of his speech at the Guildhall Banquet to India. How our leaders in India will answer the arrogant challenge of the Tory party delivered through their leader, I do not know as yet. But one thing is clear that the situation here demands a vigorous action on the part of our countrymen. Mr. Baldwin is rightly regarded as a mediocre placed on the dizzy heights of enormous power. When he plays the part of a bully, he is sure to give us a handle for organising in our country an agitation, the lessons of which are not yet realised by the so-called Tory statesmen.

The new Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead, is possessed of supreme ignorance regarding Indian problems. They say here that he is an ambitious man who would not like to carry on merely the humdrum routine work of the India Office. An ex-member of Mr. McDonald's Government who is supposed to be a great authority on Indian questions, and who has again been returned to the House of Commons on the Labour ticket, was telling me the other day that he would not be surprised if before the end of a year Lord Birkenhead creates a situation in India which would result either in his own departure from the India Office or in bringing about a serious political crisis in our country. "F.E." is as adventurous as Lord Curzon, but he lacks the halo of dignity which surrounded Curzon's name. Nor is the political life in India the same as in the beginning of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. All these factors have created interesting speculation and the selection of Lord Birkenhead for the India Office in supersession of his claims to the Woolsack, is viewed with an interest and curiousity which is next only to those arising from the appointment of Mr. Churchill as the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Next Viceroy.

One other interesting thing in this connection. Those who belong to the upper social strata in Society believe that Lord Reading will not be able to pull on well with Lord Birkenhead. There is no love lost between the two lawyers and one shoud not be surprised if our preset Viceroy comes home by the beginning of the next year—never to be back to the Viceregal Lodge at Simla or Delhi. Sir George Lloyd, I am told, is the most likely successor of Lord Reading, and is supposed to be already preparing himself for the responsibilities of the office of Indian Viceroyalty. All signs, therefore, are pointing to only one conclusion, namely that the advent of a Tory Government in England with a secure majority will give birth to active political life in India and the stage of political lethargy which prevails now as a reaction against that sensational event of 1921 and 1922, is fast drawing to a close. The opposition of the Labour Party in the House of Commons is not likely to be of much help to us at the present moment. Their leaders who, a few days ago constituted the Government of the country and during whose term of Office the Viceroy's recent Ordinance was issued, will have their mouths shut because they are technically responsible for this measure. When they were in office they did nothing to show that their policy towards India differed materially from that of their Liberal or Tory predecessors. If, therefore, they were to raise any question, the occupant of the Treasury Bench would fling in their faces a quotation from Lord Olivier's speech in the House of Lords or from the letter addressed by Mr. MacDonald to the "Hindu" of Madras. But some of the back benchers of the Labour Party have assured me that such considerations would not prevent them from interpellating or heckling the Government on Indian questions. Besides this there is our friend Saklatwala, who will not fail to hurl ridicule at the Government if any wrong is done to his country. This is all that can be expected by us of this Parliment, and this is very little indeed. A Government that can command a majority of more than two hundred over all the other parties in the House, is not likely to be deflected in its course by the occasional interpellations of a few members of the minority, particularly when they are consoled by the belief that even that minority would not care to make any Indian question a matter on which to marshall all their strength. But it is certain that the Labour Party out of office would be of greater value to us than the Labour Party in office. There is no doubt some of the Labour members have a genuine desire to help India, and they would do so provided always that their championship of our interests does not prejudice the chances of the success of their party. Their representatives in the Government during the eight months of office were always on the defensive and never dared touch any question that would disturb the delicately adjusted party equilibrium that had placed the representatives of a minority in office. This is the explanation which well-meaning Labourties offer for the sins of their omission. A prominent member of the Independent Labour Party, who is supposed to be the right-hand man of Mr. MacDonald, told me the other day that he was thoroughly ashamed of the Labour Party's work in India. But, he hoped, that they could now make amends for their immediate past. All this may be mere lip-sympathy. But there is one way in which the Labour Party can be made use of by us. At the present moment the leaders of the Labour Party are rankling with a feeling of bitterness towards the Conservatives at whose hand they have suffered such a staggering defeat at the polls. Their sense of injured vanity would lead them to make use of any weapon against their parliamentary opponents. But this weapon must be presented to them in a handy form. The best way to do it is to approach the mass of labour voters in this country and to carry on regular and vigorous propaganda in their midst. If it is brought home to them that the Indian Empire brings no gain to them, that it is meant only to swell the pockets of the rich bankers, capitalists and aristocrats and that unemployment in their midst cannot be removed so long as cheap labour in India can be exploited, I believe it is possible to make them understand our demands and to secure their support. But I must not pursue this question further now. My present purpose is merely to send information.

Before I close I would describe two important functions which I had the opportunity to witness this week.

The Soviet Reception.

The first is the Reception which was held at the Russian Embassy on Friday last, the 7th of November to celebrate the establishment of the Soviet Republic. On the morning of the 6th I was quite surprised to receive a card for myself and my wife from M. Rakovsky, the Russian Charge-de-Affairs inviting us to this function. At first we hesitated and did not know whether to accept it or not. We could not guess how our address was known to the Russian Embassy here and how they knew that there was in London present at that time a Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. At last, however, we decided to go. We were expecting that at a function organised under the auspices of Bolsheviks, all pomp and ceremony would be studiously banished and visitors would appear in workman's costume. We, therefore, decided not to make ourselves conspicuous by putting on an evening dress and started in our ordinary everyday Indian costume as if we were going to a restaurant for afternoon tea. To our surprise, however, we found that the Reception hall was invested with all the grandeur of an official reception. The Chesham House in Chesham Place is the building in which the Russian Embassy during the Tzarist rule was located. When the British Government recognised the Bolshevik rulers of Russia, and M. Rakvsky came here as the Russian representative, the possession of this house was not given to him. After a good deal of negotiations, the Bolshevik's claim to that building was accepted, and on that very day (7th November 1924) M. Rakovsky had obtained possession of it. Although the embassy was not yet removed to that building, this function in celebration of the establishment of the Soviet Republic was organised there. Among the prominent people who attended this reception were Messrs. Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Colonel Wedgwood (ex-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) Commander Kenworthy, Mr. George Lansbury, M. P., Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., (the ex-Home Secretary). The Foreign office of the Government was also formally represented. The gathering, therefore, was not at all seditious or revolutionary. There were four or five Indians present, my wife, Mrs. M. C. Sen and Miss Sen were, however, the only Indian ladies who were there. There was a brilliant display of faction and furs and the atmosphere was anything but Bolshevik. The whole function appeared to me as grand as any Government House reception in India. There were a few men, however, who were in dusty worker's dress, as if they had come straight from some factory and were making a display of their "red" ties. The waiters were all dressed like gentlemen—this is the only Bolshevik touch that I found there. The Russians who were present there seemed very much interested in us because we were in Indian costume and as such our nationality was apparent. After a lavish entertainment we left this place at about 11.30.

Lord Mayor's Show.

The 10th of November (Monday) was the day of the Lord Mayor's Show in London, the 9th being a Sunday this year. We had heard and read so much about this procession that our curiosity was very much aroused and we got up early so that we might watch the whole *tamasha* from a convenient place. At 12 o'clock the procession started from the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor, and completed its round by about 2 p.m. Huge crowds lined both sides of the streets through which the procession passed and all traffic was stopped. But the show itself appeared to me to be a huge joke and a collossal waste of public funds. It is a very sad commentary on the intelligence of Englishmen that even in this age they evince such overflowing enthusiasm for a Show which has no educative value and gives little amusement. The whole thing was so dull and monotonous and ugly that I was disgusted with it. If you can imagine a Mohurrum procession in India, consisting only of a few Taxias, but no performance of any of the athletic feats which we sse in these occasions, you can have an idea of this Show. The pageant of Mayors and Lord Mayors prior to the year 1800 looked like the *Swang* which we have during the *Holi* festival in our country. It is only the inborn conservatism of the English that finds interest in such institutions. But the pity is that taxes paid by the poor contribute to such hilarity.

MRS. BESANT AND THE CONGRESS.

Mrs. Annie Besant writes in "New India":—

"When it was decided to suspend Non-co-operation the command to adopt which caused me to resign from the membership of the Congress, I decided to rejoin it, and yesterday signed the "Creed," which declares the object of the Congress to be the gaining of Swaraj by legitimate and peaceful means. The gaining of Swaraj is the one thing on which all political parties in India are agreed, and the words, "legitimate and peaceful," shut out conspiracy and its concomitants, as well as violent revolution. Objection is raised to the word Swaraj without adding "within the Empire", and at first I took that objection: but I had often written that a Nation has an inherent right to determine its own form of government; and though I believe that both Britain and India would be ruined by separation, and that they can only discharge their great mission to the world if linked together in a Federation of Free Nations. I cannot deny to India her right to Independence, if she elects for it by the free voice of her people, represented in her elected Legislatures. If the question should ever arise—and I trust it never will as I believe it never will unless Britain breaks the tie—I shall struggle with all my might against so suicidal a policy.

As an ex-President of the Congress, I find that I return to the All-India Congress Committee.

I hope that the National Convention, the Committee of the Bombay Conference, and the Congress will all agree on a definite scheme for Swaraj, Dominion Home Rule."

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that your correspondent "an eye witness" has the sense of proportion in giving due recognition to the fact that the 10th Session of the Conference was a district advance and a welcome departure in a number of ways. In coming down to the question of "Resolutions," however, he thinks that the work turned out was "insignificant." Instead of lamenting over the past, if your correspondent was an "eye witness" had he influenced the deliberations of the Conference by his sane guidance and advice, it would have been really a service to the community. An attitude of a critic over the achievements of the Conference is not calculated to minimise the "sins of omission and commission" which your correspondent tries to nail to the counter. If participation in the practical part of the work that will make the result "less significant." If your correspondent was unable to do that, he had rather act up to the dictum "they also serve, who only stand and wait."

As for the Islamia School, your correspondent's suggestions are valuable in theory. He wants to man the school by young trained teachers. To all those who are interested in the work of education, the difficulties of securing trained teachers in the path of "private schools" are obvious. Government service offers a chance and permanency to the teachers, which they cannot afford to ignore even if high salaries were offered to them. The accounts of the school are yearly examined by Educational officers and it will be seen that the school is trying with difficulty to make both ends meet.

The suggestion relating the publishing of accounts among others, together with the Report of the Conference, deserves consideration. The accounts of the Conference are always open and if your correspondent had cared to look into them, it would have found that the Conference is in debt. If your correspondent wishes, as appears from his writing, "to make the Conference a real potent force," he should help towards the collection of funds, when the question of auditing the accounts will certainly deserve notice and he will not have to lament that the Conference has left him where he was.—Yours etc.,

"ANOTHER EYE WITNESS."

CATHOLIC WELFARE.

A YEAR'S RECORD.

The Diocesan Council of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation met at Antonio de Souza's School Hall, Byculla, on Sunday last, to consider the annual report of the B.C.W.O. There was a large gathering of members and visitors, His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun presiding.

His Grace in his preliminary remarks warmly congratulated the various Committees for their solid and very creditable work during the year, and the zeal and patience they had brought to bear on their labour of love. He briefly reviewed the work done by the branch societies and the several departments of the B.C.W.O., laying particular stress on the encouragement of technical education, the formation of boy-scout and girl guide troops, and even volunteer corps, the necessity of homes for working women as well as maternity homes and welfare centres. He hoped that the action of the newly-formed Catholic Co-operative Committee would cover the Diocese with a net-work of Co-operative Societies, specially in the matter of housing and sale of the agricultural produce of the Bassein peasantry. He warmly commended the spirit which had brought into life the Missionary Society from which he hoped great results. His Grace wound up with a tribute to the work and energy of the Secretary of the Organization, Dr. Cosmos Fernandes, and he took it that his nomination to the Legislative Council by Government as a Catholic representative was a public recognition of his devoted services in and for the Catholic community.

The report of the B.C.W.O. represented at the meeting is an interesting document, which shows the strides made in welfare work by this institution which has been only three years in existence. The organisation has spread out in several directions and done useful social work of wide range and variety. The B.C.W.O. has, besides its main executive, 4 Branch Societies, the Educational Society, Catholic Young men's Association, Catholic Women's Social Guild, and Diocesan Missionary Society; 3 Standing Committees, Catholic Co-operative Committee, Entertainments Committee, Fancy Fair Committee and 8 Special Departments, the Employment Bureau, Information Bureau, Stamp Bureau, Vocation Cruzade, Free Circulating Library, Social Study Club, Carpentry Workshop, and Motor Training School.

Of these institutions the Entertainments Committee and the Fancy Fair Committee are means to raise funds for the welfare work and it is gratifying to note that by their efforts the B.C.W.O. benefited by over 20,000 rupees last year. The Stamp Bureau too, is a means of gathering funds for the orphanages of the Diocese by the collection and sale of stamps. The Employment Bureau is, as its name implies, an agency to secure employment for people out of work, and though the times are unpropitious for its successful working, the Bureau has been instrumental in obtaining employment for a fair percentage of those who had registered themselves. The Information Bureau is an auxiliary to the Employment Bureau on the one hand and the Social Study Club on the other, and collects information which may be used either to secure jobs for the unemployed or to study problems of social action, for which the Social Study Club has been established. In the field of co-operation the Co-operative Committee was established this year to push on the movement. Already two Credit and a consumers' Societies have been registered, and a scheme of a Housing Society has been drawn up and will be shortly placed before the public. The Vocation Cruzade and the Missionary Societies are attempts to help Missions by providing men and money. The Women's Social Guild is tackling problems of women welfare by needle rooms, hospital visiting and help to patients, and by free courses of instruction on physiology, hygiene, and care of mothers and infants. It is also studying the problem of rescue work. The C.Y.M.C.A. is managing three hostles, by excursions, first-aid classes, etc., tries to benefit the young men both physically and mentally. As for education, the creation of the Carpentry Workshop and Motor Training Schools are attempts in the sadly neglected field of technical education. The Educational Society has much work to its credit whether in the way of subsidising schools and students, running inter-schools Tournaments and Competitions, establishing night schools, training classes or championing the cause of the numerous Diocesan schools with the educational authorities.

After the report and the audited accounts were passed, Mr. C.P. da Cunha, M.A., addressed the gathering on "St. Francis Xavier and Social Action." He eloquently sketched the life of the Apostle of action, and appealed to the audience to follow in his ways by taking a hand in the social welfare work inaugurated by the B.C.W.O.

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you or any of your readers will be good enough to inform me through the columns of your popular paper:—

(1) the names of any books or journals in English or Sanskrit or any of the important Indian vernaculars, giving the chemical composition and the active principals or alkaloids of Indian medicinal drugs and plants, and where they are available.

(2) the names of the Universities in India which recommend the study of Indian drugs by the students of the Medical Schools or Colleges affiliated to such universities.—Yours etc.,

"INDIAN DRUGGIST."

Bombay.

MR. SAKLATVALA IN CAP AND GOWN.

CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADS OUTWITTED.

Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Cambridge University Labour Club in mail week. In spite of many efforts to prevent him.

Traps had been set all along the railway route from London by enterprising undergraduates bent on preventing free speech, but they were outwitted by Mr. Saklatvala's undergraduate friends, who took him by a branch line to a station some miles from Cambridge, and from there motored to Cambridge, says the "Daily News."

When Mr. Saklatvala arrived at the cafe where the meeting was to be held, it was discovered that an unauthorised person had cancelled the meeting during the day, and the proprietor, afraid of trouble arising, called on the police to prevent anybody entering, and locked his premises.

Hundreds of undergraduates gathered outside, some of them members of the Fascisti, intent on wrecking any meeting that was attempted.

Mr. Saklatvala complacently watched the proceedings, mixing with the crowd in undergraduate's cap and gown. Nobody but his friends recognised him.

Eventually a stalwart of the Labour Movement took Mr. Saklatvala to her house.

About 60 to 70 undergraduates and women in bands of twos and threes quickly went to the house, where Mr. Saklatvala delivered his address without interruption.

The enemy heard of the meeting and gathered outside about 100 strong, but they were kept in order by the police.

GOVERNOR IN KARACHI

ANOTHER BUSY DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 9.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson had another busy day in Karachi yesterday. A combined rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides was inspected by the Governor and Lady Wilson at 9 a.m., at which the Sir Montagu Webb Challenge Shield and the Jamshed Metha Challenge Shield were presented to the 7th Karachi Troup and the 2nd Karachi Cub Pack respectively. His Excellency in presenting the shields congratulated the District Scout Commissioner on the success of the movement in Karachi.

His Excellency subsequently visited the Artillery Maidan where the new High Court building is in course of erection the estimated cost of which is about Rs. 30 lacs. Plans of lay-out of maidan the total area of which is 180 acres were shown to His Excellency and the situation of the proposed new Secretariat buildings was pointed out.

At 4-30 p.m. a garden party was held in Government House and was attended by 400 guests.

In the evening His Excellency presided over the District Grand Lodge Convocation attended by leading freemasons from Sind, the Punjab and Bombay, followed by a banquet at which 175 guests were present. Felicitous speeches were made on both the occesions by His Excellency the Governor. Lady Wilson spent yesterday morning in visiting Bulbar Maternity Home. Lady Dufferin Hospital and Janbai Maternity Home.

(Continued from column 6.)

to our cause. There is after all a live element in a speech which no newspaper reading can furnish. As a matter of fact, the visit of our Poet Tagore and other notable leaders of India to this country years ago has gone a long way in creating a very good impression in this country about India. Whatever may be the other shortcomings of the Americans, one cannot find a better audience eager to hear and discuss our problems, if only men of real calibre come here and impress them with their sincerity and *bona fides*. In my next letter I shall outline a practical plan for the consideration of the Congress and I do hope our leaders will give due attention to this question in the forthcoming Congress session. In the meantime I may draw the attention of the readers to the voluntary work that is being done by patriotic Indians residing in this country.

SOME PATRIOTIC WORKERS.

Dr. Sudish Bose and Dr. Tarakanath Das are the two familiar and well-known figures doing splendid work on behalf of India by contribution to the press and by occasional lectures. Unfortunately platform work cannot be done without some outside help to meet the cost and hence they are naturally handicapped in their attempts to spread the gospel of truth about India. Messrs. R. V. Gogate and H. K. Raknit are doing splendid work in the same direction. These two gentlemen along with Miss Hansa Mehta, daughter of the present Prime Minister of Baroda, represented India in the last World Education Conference held in San Francisco and accomplished a good many things in favour of India inspite of the opposition of some British delegates. Miss Mehta's charming Indian manners to which the Americans are total strangers, her feminine personality, her sweetness of voice, her fluency in English, and her gorgeous princely attire created a profound impression upon the hundreds of delegates coming from all parts of the world. All glory to all these unselfish workers!

AMERICAN LETTER.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S.

HOW THE PRESS AND PLATFORM CAN BE UTILISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Having realised that for lack of proper representation in foreign countries our nation is being slandered, thus causing damage to our cause, the question naturally arises as to what we should do in order to prevent the mischief that is thus being caused. "Offer a bold front" is my answer, instead of resigning ourselves to fate. God helps those who help themselves. The methods that we are now following in India cannot be logically applied to our dealings outside India and hence our tactics there should be different to those that we are following at Home.

When the Indian National Congress decided to stop all expense on foreign propaganda it followed the only wise policy it could under the then existing circumstances. But times have changed since then. There has been a decided change in our interpretation of the policy of Non-Co-operation. It follows, therefore, that a change in our outside relations is also necessary to suit the new times that have come. It has become absolutely necessary that the Congress should give immediate attention to the exigencies of this question and revert once more to the 'Trust-tactics' so far as they are consistent with our programme. There is no gainsaying the fact that we have important things to do at home, such as, the cementing of the Hindu-Moslem unity, the spread of Khaddar with special reference to the boycott of Empire goods, and many other things of similar nature and of similar importance. Nevertheless, we cannot shirk from the question of foreign relations a question which is bound to become more and more complex in days to come when the Indian National Congress will become the Parliament of the United States of India. It, therefore, behoves the Congress as a genuine representative of the people of India to despatch its representatives to foreign countries, especially to England and America, with the task of spreading the gospel of truth about India.

THE PRESS.

The condition of the American press is much different from the popular notion we have in India. On account of the highly industrialized state of this country, almost every paper is under the management of some capitalist. A few papers that are quasi independent (like the "New York Times", the "Christian Science Monitor" and others) are avowedly pro-English and anti-Asiatic. In their opinion, the Anglo-Saxon race has a peculiarly divine genius of ruling Asiatic nations which have never known and have not the capacity to understand and to develop democracy. The British rule in India is regarded by them as a heaven-sent gift to the barbarian and uncivilized people of India. Naturally, it will be almost impossible to approach the American people through these journals. Other papers would be glad to give a chance to us, but as they are generally read by the middle and non-governing class who are not interested in International affairs and not at all in Indian affairs. Since the managers of these papers have the motto of giving the public "what they want," we cannot expect much help from them either. Of the weeklies and monthlies I have to say the same thing as I said with reference to the "New York Times." However, there are two excellent weeklies having a fairly large circulation, the "Nation" and the "New Republic", but in the limited space at their disposal they are helpless to give much space in their columns. Incidentally I may note here that the "Nation" has consistently stood for India's right; in fact the rights of all nations in Asia and everywhere are very impartially dealt with by this paper. It should not, however, be supposed that propaganda through the press is impossible in this country. If a couple of highly educated Indian women come here and contribute articles to the papers they will be published, especially because, such a thing would be "sensational" in the opinion of the Americans who have been taught that Indian women are very very uneducated and are treated like beasts of burden in India and that they are orthodox and wear purdah, etc. Nevertheless, we should not forget the typically American mind and the typical American press that has been the natural outcome of the economic conditions in this country. Unlike in England there is hardly any labour movement of any significance in this country and hardly any popular newspapers conducted by labour organizations.

THE PLATFORM.

It seems to me that a better way of approaching the ever-busy, dollar-is-my-God, typical-representative-of-Modern-business, sensational-loving American is by means of the platform. This is an expansive but more fruitful method of accomplishing our purpose. A tactful speaker may get hold of the most influential people and win their sympathy and moral support

(Continued in column 5.)

Economic & Financial Review.

COTTON.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to this city was taken advantage of by the Central Cotton Committee to get their spinning laboratory opened and to have the foundation-stone laid of their research laboratory. There was a time once in this country when every new undertaking was dedicated to the gods by religious ceremonies of some sort or other. Our gods of the pantheon are, however, now neglected and remain uncared for excepting perhaps on social occasions when the ill-paid Brahmins treated more as servants than as priests bring these poor forgotten gods from the lumber in which they have been thrown in the land of the living with the help of incantations which neither the priests nor their audience understand. We have come to believe with the supple and pliant mentality of slaves that new buildings erected in this country or new undertakings started are all to be opened according to the truly Western fashion as if all these were merely exotics, not indigenous, and are the sign and symbol of a foreign rule which stamps its impress upon the fallen individuality of the nation. It has come to be the generally accepted vogue that they are to be dedicated to some gods or other of the bureaucratic pantheon, major or minor, according to the importance of the occasion or the influence of the people who are interested. The scheme of the technological plant was mooted by the Central Cotton Committee and met with a good deal of opposition from the Indian commercial community and was carried, if I mistake not, only by the strength of the official majority in that Committee. It has meant an outlay of more than Rs. 2 lakhs and will not be of much practical use either to the trade or industries as was evidenced by the opposition it met with on its first inception. Notwithstanding all this opposition the plant has come into being, has been dumped right well in this city and now opened by the august hands of no less a personage than the Viceroy. His Excellency was pleased to express his high appreciation of the value of technological and other forms of research connected with cotton with which, bye-the-by, the Lancashire industry is so much intimately connected and with which by an off-chance the prosperity of Great Britain is also connected. He said that the Indian Central Cotton Committee lost no time in carrying out the recommendation of the special Indian Cotton Committee of 1919 regarding the appointment of a Technologist and erection and equipment of a laboratory and experimental weaving installation, and naturally too, for the reports of the other Committees can well be tucked away in safe pigeonholes in the archives of the Secretariat but the report of the Indian Cotton Committee had specially to be pushed through regardless of any expense or the opposition which confronted it. The question is, for whom are all these cotton tests being carried out? His Excellency observed that its effect in assisting in the selection of the most suitable varieties of cotton for growing and in placing facts before producers and consumers of first importance in the marketing of cottons cannot be over-estimated. The trouble is, however, that all this selection and all this gathering of facts will most likely be used in the interests not of agriculturists but of the Empire Cotton Growing Association who want to rake up the whole of the Empire for cotton. His Excellency blessed the efforts being made for the increase of production of cotton which he thought would give a solution for escape from many of those difficulties and problems with which we are faced. He emphasised that not only in the interests of India itself but in the interests of the Empire Supply and world supply the cotton industry of India held a most important position and India offered greatest possibilities for a considerable increase in the supply of cotton in the near future. It is this Empire supply which seems to act as the main lever for so much enthusiasm displayed on all these cotton improvement schemes and technological plant. Not only in these matters but in schemes like the Sukkur Barrage scheme estimated to cost no less than Rs. 18 crores, the influence of the Empire Cotton Growing Association is seen working in the direction of laying down the policy of the Government here to push forward the production and improvement of cotton suited to Lancashire. We, however, in this country, with our usual indifference, toleration carelessness or generosity, in whatever light you take it, are paying no attention to the inside developments of the policy of getting the biggest quantity of cotton from the Empire for the hungry mills of Lancashire and comfort ourselves with the illusion that anxieties evinced for a bigger quantity and higher quality of cotton are meant for the agriculturists and cultivators of the country. Mahatma Gandhi is never tired of saying that India was lost through cotton and it may be said she continues to remain in that state also through cotton. Let us change our manner and method of treating cotton and its effect will be seen unmistakably on the political position of India in her relation to the Empire.

WORK BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Practically every party in the country is preparing for the sessions of the Imperial Legislature or the Provincial Councils coming on in winter. Winter sessions are naturally considered the most important as both in the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures financial discussions come up and important legislative measures are also taken up at the time. The different political parties will meet probably at Belgaum to consider their legislative, constructive or destructive programme according to the circumstances of the situation and according to the leaning and pledges of the particular party. The Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, parading under the name of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, will have their big demonstration shortly in Calcutta under the benign patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy. It is only the Indian commercial community which has to go without a concerted and joint action for the whole of India. There is the wide-awake and active Indian Chamber of Commerce of Bombay which does speak on several questions and legitimately on behalf of the whole of the Indian commercial community but its hands would be immediately strengthened were the different Chambers of Commerce in the country to co-operate with it in holding a joint conference for considering All-India questions like the development of a Mercantile Marine, Currency and Exchange policy of the Government, or the future of Ports and even the future financial and economic relations of the Government of India with the Secretary of State. All these are vital questions and a joint conference of the Indian commercial community for the whole of India would be in the fittest position to deal with them. The Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce have realised and appreciated the necessity of joint action and they do not rest content with holding only an annual conference but take care to pronounce opinions and to carry on propaganda with regard to several important commercial and political questions all round the year. It will be almost one year after the submission of their report by the Mercantile Marine Committee that the Government will go to the Legislature, if they go even then with some definite recommendations of theirs. I put the words *if they go even then* deliberately as the apprehension is growing in certain quarters that the Government intend merely to start with one training ship in Bombay and shelve aside the rest of the proposals. If this is the case, it will be tantamount to adopting the dissenting minute of Sir Arthur Froom, that is of the very people to whose interests it is not that India should have any mercantile marine of her own.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

Similarly with regard to the currency exchange after the refusal of the Government in the last session to allot a special Government day for the discussion of the Bills introduced by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the Legislative Assembly, there does not remain much to hope that they will be accommodating in the next session. It means that unless these Bills come up high in the ballot India has to rest satisfied with the present vascillating and uncertain currency policy of the Government. The exchange has now crossed even the lines of 1s. 6d. and there are all sorts of conjectures and speculations as regards its going up still higher. People who remember the halcyon days of the orgy of speculation in 1919—20 have begun already to feel a mild excitement at the very thought of gambling in exchange should such an opportunity again recur. It is a very bitter commentary upon the situation that it should give rise to such expectations and anticipations as it is read in the light of providing a good field for speculation. This is not the best atmosphere in which a country's trade, industries and finances can be developed. It is said that Government action is directed at present to setting an upward limit to the exchange rather than allow it to jump up as it likes. This itself shows, however, that it is a manipulated exchange and that people believe that it is so manipulated. This does not work for that consolidation and those settled conditions which are required in the interests of trade and industries. Rather than, however, leave the whole matter to stray newspaper writings or occasional letters of financial experts to the press, the Indian commercial community may well assemble together at a common meeting place and fully thresh out the intricate and complicated question as the currency and exchange policy of the Government. What is required is a lead on right and strenuous lines to the commercial community of the whole country and this can only be done by having a joint conference of different Indian commercial bodies. The idea of having such a joint commercial congress arose with the Indian Merchants' Chamber and two sessions were actually held. Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce held one joint session in 1905 but the idea was not taken up later till seeing the organisation of Indian Chambers of Commerce they organised their own Associated Indian Chamber. The tragedy is that while the Indian Commercial Congress has not held any further session, the Associated Chambers are having their session every year and the Government, both Imperial and Provincial, are practically identifying themselves with that movement.

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POONA LETTER.

P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Dec. 7.

Some days back I had referred to two factors as infusing heat in the otherwise absolutely cold political atmosphere. One was the Unity Conference held in Bombay and the other was the annual meeting of the newly formed Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. The heat generated by the former has worn off and the second event also has come and gone but the the warmth engendered by it is not soon likely to pass away. But for the President who remains because the Swarajists did not put forth their candidate, the No-changers have been clean swept off the boards of the M. P. C. C. when Mahatmaji was here he had definitely asked the No-changers not to sit tight upon the lid, but all of them, except Prof. Paranjpe and Mr. V. G. Joshi, tenaciously clung to office.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

If the politically-minded people of Maharashtra were agitated with M. P. C. C. affair, the student world of the Fergusson College has grown stormy over a matter important to the students themselves and to the College in general. Whatever Principal K. R. Kanitkar himself and the small "Dnyanprakash" coteric might think of Mr. Kanitkar's ascension to the principalship of the College in the place of Wrangler Paranjpye, the feeling in the students' mind and the intellectual circles of the city also is that the succession looks just like 'Hyperion to Satyr.' The new Principal has blazoned forth his regime with notifications, but students have been completely dissatisfied. The annual gathering has been cancelled and although the new Principal has offered to set up the bust of Lok. Tilak in a promonent place, the pupils remain as dissatisfied as ever. The Fergusson College is an institution which inspires respect in thousands of Indians and is recognized as a model College. But if affairs are allowed to drift in the manner in which they are rapidly moving to-day it is unfortunate both to the Deccan Education Society and to the Indian student-world. The Society ought to wake up betimes.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

As the triennial elections draw near, the rabid atmosphere that envelopes the Municipal affairs shows signs of thickening. The "Swarajya" forgetting conveniently that the No-changers, as distinguished from the Swarajists, are in large numbers in the Municipality has taunted the Swarajists in the Municipality led by Mr N. C. Kelkar as not having achieved anything during their three years' term except erection of statues and giving of addresses to leaders. By the statue is of course meant the full-size statue raised by the Municipality to the memory of Lok. Tilak unveiled by Pandit Motilal Nehru and the addresses refer to those given to leaders like Deshbandhu Das, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan and others. In connection with this writing of the No-change paper I had a talk with a few gentlemen and they confessed that the attitude taken up by the paper is simply disgusting. The nationalist municipality has done much more than this and yet even were the two things done by the Municipality the only achievements no reasonable man can conscientiously condemn them as in any way mean or timid. The Moderates organ, the "Dnyanpakashi" too aim its small bullets against the local Swarajists.

CONGRESS WEEK.

As the time of the Congress approaches, people of Poona are becoming eager to see leaders from all parts of the country going via Poona to Belgaum. Arrangements are being made to receive them at the Railway Station. It is expected that on their way back most of them and even many of the northern India delegates will halt for a day or two in Poona. Mr. N. C. Kelkar leaves Poona for the Congress on or about the 18th and halts at Satara, Kirloskar Wadi, Sangli and other places. He is going to deliver a lecture to the students of the Willingdon College of Sangli. Scores of Swarajists delegates from Maharashtra have been elected and the venue this year being so near Maharashtra delegates and visitors will flock by the thousand to the capital of Karnatak.

MARATHI PRESS.

The "Kesari" severely criticizes the "Comrade" of Mahomed Ali for abusing Pandit Motilal Nehru, for describing Dr. Babasaheb Paranjpe's attitude as 'impudent buffoonery' and for comparing the Swarajya Party to a 'dog' and the Maharashtra branch of it to its 'tail.'

The "Dnyanprakash" taking its stand upon an article in the "Janmabhumi" maintains that Mahatma Gandhi has after all approved of the Moderate programme. The same paper has published a letter of Mr. Sakat, an untouchable leader, complaining that the No-changers of Poona are absolutely indifferent to the question of removal of untouchability which is so dear to Mahatmaji and warning Mahatma not to be deceived by the No-changers.

The "Rashtrasevak" of Thana writes a beautiful article on the transfer of power in Maharashtra referring to the capture of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee by the Swarajya Party. It says that the unrestrained conduct of the No-changers has ended.

The "Nizamvijaya" of Deccan Hyderabad, commenting on the question of University students and military students suggests that the Osmania University should first set the example.

The "Baramati Samachar" of Baramati recommends to the Belgaum Congress that, the Congress should define the various programmes of work and then find out what party was capable of undertaking it. After so doing the programmes should be distributed for successful execution.

The "Kolaba Samachar" of Pen writes a powerful indictment against the proclamation of the Collector of Kolaba district prohibiting meeting procession, music, etc., Even funeral processions have been forbidden. It suspects that the proclamation is meant to give an advantage to the Satyashodhakas of the district in the ensuing district and local boards elections over the nationalists of the district who are very powerful.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9.

Aungban, Tailor, Rangoon.
H I M Elphinston, Muscat.
British Sailor, Main, Abadan.
Orna, Partridge, Moulmein.
Nibha, Anderson, Copenhagen.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10.

Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Sicilia, Davis, Shanghai.
Homestead, Chapman, Calcutta.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.

LOADING.

Dec. 9.

Steamer Hakodate Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Crostafels for Hamburg.
Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer Silvio Pellico for Trieste.
Steamer Dongola for China.

S S Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Aungban, 2977 tons, Captain Tailor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S British Sailor:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Sailor, 3443 tons, Captain F Main, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Orna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Orna, 2297 tons, captain H Partridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Sicilia:—The B I S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain H G Davis, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain A E Oliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homestead:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Homestead, 4122 tons, Captain F W Chapman, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1877 tons, Captain A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, December 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Argenfels Karachi 12/12 L Edwards.
2 China 4173 Aden 13/12, M M & Co.
6 Crawford Castle N F N.F. Ralli Bros.
7 Clan Macwhirter, Marmagao 10/12 J F Co.
8 Clan Urquhart, Tuticorin 12/12 J F Co.
9 Alpe Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
9 Tigo, 3247, Hull, 9/12 J F and Co.
11 Genoa Genoa, 15/12, M Italiana.
12 Crostafels, 3078, Kchi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
15 Margha 5691 Havre 12/12 M M and Co.
17 Registan, 2615, Dunkirk, 16/12, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cape Cross, 2596, Rangoon, NF, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1992, Busreh, 12/12, M M and Co.
6 Pasha 3196 Cal. 10/12 T M & Co.
8 Ceylon Maru 2995, Kobe, 11/12 N Y Kaisha
10 and 11 Jalapaloka, 2630, Rangoon, 14/12, S S N Co.
12 & 13 Chindwara 8307 Rangoon N.F. M M and Co.
15 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 17/12—M M & Co

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Ahmedi, 1331, Gulf, N.F. S Hassam and Co.
D & E Hakodate Maru, 3254, Japan, 19/12, N Y Kaisha.
F Garmula, 3234, NF, NF, M M and Co.
K Bahaduri, 829 N.F., N.F., B S N Co.
N Chakrata, 3602, NF, NF, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 9.

S S Margha for Hull:—3000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—98 bales cotton sheeting Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 10 bundles woollen carpets, R Agha Oil.

S S Genova for Genoa:—339 cwts gingelly seed, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 1000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts linseed, Mitani Bussan Kaisha Ltd; 165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Naples:—1000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—8325 cwts groundnut oil cake, 1300 cwts till seed oil cake, L Ebramji; 6000 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed.

S S Archenfels for Antwerp:—210 cwts gum Arabic, P Kooverji and Co; 50 bales hemp, G Mawjee; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—338 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Silvio Pellico for Trieste:—11000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 40 cwts cashew nuts, N Mulji and Co; 2300 cwts rape seed, 10000 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Salonica:—105 bales cotton sheeting, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Malta:—5 bales cotton twist, The David Mills Co Ltd.

S S Alpe Maru for Kobe:—7 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—82 cwts sharkfins, 24½ cwts fishmaws, H A Mahomed and Sons.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagova:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—45 cwts cloves, G L Sajan.

S S Ceylon Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 210 bales cotton, B V Lanka; 600 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Birla Bros Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 9.

S S City of Calcutta from New York, Agents, F F Campbell and Co Ltd:—10 barrels 896 drums 500 cases lubricating oil, 2 barrels 1 bl/barrel grease, 18 barrels lubricating grease, 120 bags 150 cases paraffin wax, 164 cases bolts and nuts, 48 cases vaseline, 35 cases antiphlogistine, 25 cases candi, 29 cases ketchup, 95 cases bromo paper, 48 cases listerine, 38 cases fancy soap, 40 cases files, 230 cases Quaker oats, 20 cases pharm. products, 75 cases force food, 75 cases asparagus, 108 cases canned goods, 110 cases canned fruits, 43 cases 736 bales cotton, 102 bales old clothing, 280 bales old newspaper, 363 packages hurricane lanterns, 79 packages globes, 20 bundles 10 cases grape nuts, 1 box bar gold, 200 bags corn starch, 50 bags dextrine, 182 bags cupronickel scrap, 1000 bags corn sugar, 50 kegs bichromate of potash, 40 kegs 35 drums 28 barrels dye-stuffs, 60 barrels cement, 700 bars silver, 80 drums caustic soda, 100 drums water proofing compounds.

S S Anfore from Genoa, Agents Maritime Italiana:—18 bales 208 cases silk yarn, 89 cases 8 bales cotton and woollen goods, 15 bales woollen goods, 77 bales cotton yarn, 133 bales cotton trousering, 41 bales 322 cases cotton goods, 75 cases vermouth, 58 cases art. silk and cotton goods, 85 cases twine, 15 cases Fez caps, 17 cases buttons, 35 cases 96 barrels aniline colours, 200 barrels 4000 pieces tiles, 700 bags almonds, 26 bales paper, 73 packages maccaroni.

From Naples:—17 packages preserves, 11686 baskets potatoes.

From Catania:—2150 bags sulphur.

From Marseilles:—29 barrels cement, 1686 cases tiles, 15 cases oil, 24 cases sulfite alamine, 500 bags almonds.

From Leghorn:—28 cases cotton and woollen goods, 34 cases marble works, 730 slabs 11312 pieces marbles, 15087 pieces marble tiles.

S S Alps Maru from Tokyo Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—40 bales 50 cases cotton yarn, 5 cases silk yarn, 150 cases biscuits, 26 cases confectionery.

From Nagoya:—15 bales cotton yarn, 17 bales cotton shirting, 450 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—305 bales cotton sheeting, 508 bales 79 cases cotton shirting, 311 cases 169 bales cotton yarn, 108 cases glass ware, 45 cases porcelain, 30 cases porcelain ware, 40 cases match boxes, 31 cases cotton drill, 60 cases brass circles, 28 cases glass bottles, 20 cases methyl violet, 82 cases silk yarn, 296 cases glass bangles, 36 packages earthenware.

From Kobe:—101 cases cotton hosiery, 94 cases celluloid bangles, 20 cases silk yarn, 100 cases empty wood boxes, 113 cases matches, 57 cases glass ware, 50 cases glass bangles, 55 cases enamelled ware, 16 cases silk, 62 cases match boxes, 40 cases ginger syrup, 50 cases cotton socks, 165 cases porcelain ware, 10 cases phosphorous, 50 cases 200 bales 700 bundles cassia, 52 bundles matting, 20 cases 340 bales cotton yarn, 234 bales cotton sheeting, 50 bales cotton shirting, 175 bales cotton drill, 386 pieces match wood, 1700 pieces timber, 83 pieces lumber, 15 bales matting mats, 100 bags sugar candy, 500 bags 258 cases refined camphor.

From Singapore:—73 cases pine apple, 40 cases nutmegs, 20 cases oil, 20 slabs tin, 58 bundles gum benjamin, 15 bundles putch leaves, 37 bundles rattans, 123 bundles sandal wood, 35 bags coffee, 468 bags seeds, 1578 bags betel nuts, 51 bags anni seed, 750 bags sago flour, 44 bags pepper, 507 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—373 bags copra, 50 bags green nuts, 105 bags plumbago, 40 bundles empty gunnies.

S S Goalpara from Rangoon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—100 cases candles, 147 cases cutch, 199 bars pig lead, 521 bags cotton seed, 22242 bags rice, 33 pieces block tin, 168 pieces posts, 1734 pieces sleepers, 2519 pieces planks, 2599 pieces squares, 6396 pieces 4291 bundles teak tea boards, 12765 bundles 2095 pieces scantlings.

From Colombo:—148 cases confectionery, 51 cases soda ash.

From Tuticorin:—5 bales cotton yarn, 20 bales senna leaves, 50 cases dying materials, 10 cases aniline dyes, 355 cases tea, 67 bundles beads, 93 bundles olai mats, 174 bags coffee.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Secretary, Indian Science Congress, writes:—

As already announced, the 12th annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress will be held at Benares under the auspices of the Benares Hindu University on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th January 1925. His Highness the Maharajah of Benares will be the Patron and Dr. M. O. Forster, F. R. S. Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, will be the President.

The Sections and their Presidents are as follows:—

Agriculture:—R. S. Finlow, B. Sc., Director of Agriculture, Bengal, Dacca.

Physics and Mathematics:—Prof. E. P. Metcalfe, B. Sc., Principal, Central College, Bangalore.

Chemistry:—Dr. J. C. Ghosh, D. Sc., University Professor of Chemistry, Dacca.

Zoology:—Dr. Baini Prasad, D. Sc., Officiating Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Botany:—Prof. R. S. Inamdar, B. Ag. (Bom) B. A. (Cantab), University Professor of Botany Benares Hindu University.

Geology:—Dr. G. E. Pilgrim, D. Sc., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Anthropology:—Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, M. A., I. E. S., Presidency College, Calcutta.

Medical Research:—Lt. Col. F. P. Mackie, O. B. E., I. M. S., Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Psychology: Dr. N. N. Sen Gupta, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Experimental Psychology, Calcutta University.

Besides the usual sectional programme the following general discussions have been arranged in which distinguished scientists have promised to take part.

(1) The physical and chemical aspects of Valency.

(2) The true path of industrial development in India.

(3) The relation of Insects to disease in man, animals and plants.

(4) The fauna and flora of Krusadai Island near Rameshwaram.

The popular evening lectures will be delivered as follows:—

(1) Prof. A. J. Turner, on "Science and the Cotton Industry."

(2) Dr. S. N. Gore, on "Bacterial flora of drinking water in India."

(3) Prof. P. Sampat Iyengar, on "The Growth of India."

Lt. Col. F. P. Mackie, will give a cinema demonstration on Malaria and kindred subjects.

A number of excursions and social functions are also being arranged for the members details of which will be announced later.

There are three classes of members.

Full members:—Subscription rupees ten (Rs. 10/-).

Associate members:—Subscription rupees five (Rs. 5/-).

Student Members:—Subscription rupees two (Rs. 2/-).

Only full members have the right of communicating papers to the Congress and they receive free of charge all publications. Associate members and student members have the right of reading papers before the Congress provided they have been communicated by a full member.

Persons desirous of becoming members should send their subscriptions to the Treasurer, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta, and inform the General Secretary, Indian Science Congress, 35, Ballygunje Circular Road, Calcutta.

Information as to accommodation in Benares can be obtained from the local Secretaries, Prof. Coueslant, B. Sc., Department of Engineering, and Prof. K. K. Mathur, B. Sc., Department of Geology, Benares Hindu University. It is particularly desired that very early intimation be sent in order to enable the local Secretaries to make the necessary arrangements.

INDIAN HISTOCRIAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission will be held at Poona on the 12th and 13th January 1925 instead of on the 13th and 14th January as previously notified. The following is the personnel of the Commission. Mr. J. W. Bhore, C. I. E., I. C. S., the Hon. Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, C. I. E., Professor Jadhunath Sarkar, I. E. S., Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Prof. B. K. Thakore, Mr. J. J. (Cotton, I.C.S., Keeper of Record, Bengal) and Mr. A.F.M. Abdul Ali, F.R.S.L. (Keeper of the Records of the Government of India) (Ex-officio Secretary).

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 9.

The depression over North Gujerat yesterday has moved slightly North-Eastwards and has intensified.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and local in the West United Provinces, Kashmir and Lower Sind, while a few falls occurred ras.

The chief amounts are:—Mussoorie three quarters of an inch; Chakrata one, Dalhousie one and a half; Bikaner and Kotah a half; Jaipur one and a half; Ajmere and Mercara one; and Tinnavelly one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in the Punjab and the West United Provinces.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Bengal, week ending 3rd December:—During the week the rainfall was generally slight to moderate in East Bengal, while in North and West Bengal it was very scattered. Harvesting of winter paddy continues in full swing. Sowing of spring crops is much advanced. Transplantation of summer rice has commenced in some districts. Damage has caused by the recent rain to the standing spring crop and to winter paddy for harvest is reported from some East and North Bengal Districts.

Bihar and Orissa, December 5th:—Showers during the past week were not benefical in all places though the outturn of winter rice is now estimated on the district returns at 97 per cent. of the last decennial average. Observation suggests that it will not be below normal. The outturn of autumn rice is estimated at 89 per cent. of the normal.

United Provinces, December 6th:—Prospects of wheat and gram are good. Sugarcane poor. Germination is good.

Punjab week ending 1st December:—The condition of weather remained dry.

Assam, December 8th:—Prospects of pulses mustard and outturn of winter rice, sugarcane cotton and tea are fair.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, December, 8.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.926 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	75.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	70.1 "
Dew Point	.. ..	66.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	74% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	5.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	82.2 "
Minimum " "	..	68.3 "

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight WNW, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. 152 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	9	9 51	25 11	9	4 11	20 3
		22 53	25 10		16 6	16 9
W.	10	10 28	26 0	10	4 52	20 0
		23 26	28 3		16 38	16 5
Th.	11	11 4	26 1	11	5 27	19 8
		0 28	6		17 10	16
F.	12	11 36	26 1	12	6 1	19 6
		.. ..	..		17 2	16 3
Sat.	13	14 58	26 5	13	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	14	8 22	25 10	14	2 35	20 8
		21 32	26 8		14 57	17 6
M.	15	1 28	28 3	15	7 42	19 6
		13 16	25 7		19 14	17 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec 10 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 11 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 2m
Dec. 13 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 14. (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 15 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 2m.

INDIAN SILK MERCHANTS OF JAPAN.

A meeting of the Indian silk merchants staying in Kobe was convened on 7th Nov. 1924 at the India Club premises, Kobe, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"1. It is resolved that the propaganda which is being conducted in the press to the effect that the Joshu Silk Merchants have decided not to sell their goods to the Indian merchants remaining in Kobe, and that consequently the Indian firms are likely to move to Yokohama is untrue and without any foundation; and it is further resolved that in as much as all the Joshu Silk merchants have their offices situated in Kobe, and whereas all business is being conducted here in the usual way the Indian Silk Merchants of Kobe numbering 33 are not thinking of removing to Yokohama.

"2. Resolved that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Indian Silk Association of Bombay.

"3. Resolved that whereas a large majority of the Indian Silk Firms have decided to stay in Kobe and a small minority have removed to Yokohama, the name of the Association be changed from "The Indian Silk Merchants' Association of Yokohama" to "The Indian Silk Merchants' Association of Japan."

CONGRESS SPECIAL OFFER!

SWADESHI BEDDING SET II

It has been published in "Swarajya" that the climate of Belgaum in December is pretty cold, and as such people going to Congress should have ample clothing.

To be safeguarded from cold, we have prepared a compact and comfortable bedding set. We offer this to the public at a special rate.

Full set, one kamball one coloured carpet, coloured soft fancy quilt and pillow, and one white fancy bordered bed sheet with a durable thread strap.

Size 27" x 78" Rs. 13 and 14.
36" x 78" Rs. 16 and 17

Rs 5 charged extra, if a straped kamblі covering is required. Orders should accompany an advance of Rs. 2.

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Chickpet, BANGALORE CITY.

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A boon and a blessing to all who suffer from Diseases of the Skin. The Wonderful healing properties of ZAK MAGIC BALM in all cases of ECZEMA, RASHES, ULCERS, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SORE LEGS, ULCERATED SURFACES, and all SKIN ERUPTIONS have gained the completest confidence of all its users. In thousands of cases ZAK MAGIC BALM has effected cures when other so-called "remedies" have failed. Prompt in action—relief follows with the first application.

Complete instructions in English and 5 Indian languages with every tin.

Known all the world over as the most efficient household remedy for diseases of the skin and all affections resulting from an impure state of the blood.

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COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds**, and **all Wasting Diseases**, because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested**, and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines**, the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta*: B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay*: LEVETUS LTD. *Madras*: WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:
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BARODA RAJ PRAJAMANDAL

SPECIAL SESSION AT BILLIMORA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GANDEVI, Dec. 6.

The last meeting of the Baroda Raj Prajamandal Executive Committee held at Baroda on 9th November, in response to a requisition from some prominent members has decided to convene a special session of the Prajamandal early January, dates fixed being 3rd and 4th. Generally when the ordinary annual session meets during the Holi holidays, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb who happens to be on a short sojourn in this country prepares to sail back on one of his usual trips to Europe and the Prajamandal consequently fails to have its say. A rumour is thick in the air that the Gaekwar is contemplating the grant of some constitutional reforms and a scheme to enlarge the present Ly Council as on the anvil in Baroda and it is high time that the Prajamandal should move to formulate definite demands regarding the much vexed questions of the Council enlargement with powers over the executive, amendment of the Land Revenue Code to suit the requirements of the Raj agriculturists, repeal of the new measure enforced on Gandevi taluka in the form of an additional agricultural cess and place those demands before His Highness when he arrives ere he passes any final orders on the scheme with all merits of a bureaucratic parentage behind it. These considerations led the Prajamandal Committee to convene a special session early January. Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, an able ex-Revenue Collector of a Gaekwar province, has been elected President. The venue, however, was not fixed up, being uncertain whether Baroda or Gandevi taluka would be in a position to invite the session.

A huge representative meeting of the Gandevi taluka people met at Gandevi on Thursday to consider whether they should extend an invitation on behalf of their taluka to the special session. Mr. Burjorji Menghusi was in the chair. After his preliminary remarks, at the request of Vaidya Raj Kikabhai, Mr. Rangildas Kapadia narrated the history of the rise and growth of the Baroda Prajamandal and explained to the audience the urgency of consolidating a powerful public opinion and organising their forces to voice their opinions and duly ventilate their grievances, in view of the retrogative Baroda policy and the ever growing irresponsibility on the part of the bureaucracy. He exhorted the audience to extend their invitation to the special session if they thought the disease needed a cure. To him a strong public opinion was the only specific and Prajamandal the only best medium to voice that opinion.

Several speakers followed and after mature deliberations they resolved unanimously to invite the session to Billimora as it can afford better facilities than any other place. A strong influential Committee representing all shades of opinions and all communities was appointed with Mr. Ratanji Shapurji Tata as its Chairman, Messrs. Kikabhai Vaidya and Burjorji Menghusi as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Rangildas Kapadia as its Secretary. Necessary preparations and arrangements have commenced in right earnest. Baroda subjects residing in and outside the State are expected to muster strong at the session to join their voice to the popular demands. In view of the short time, the Secretary hopes, all taluka and Gramya Samities throughout the State will hasten up the elections of the delegates and send in their names as early as possible to the Billimora office.

A resolution strongly protesting against the new agricultural cess levied upon Gandevi taluka was also unanimously passed and the president was empowered to forward it to the officers concerned.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

LORD LYTTON AND ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Speaking at the prize distribution at St. Xavier's College to-day, Lord Lytton referred to the loss sustained by the death of Father Francotte, Father Lowyck and Brother Henry Sobas and said that the provision made in the budget for the European school was sometimes criticised as being over-generous. But when it was borne in mind how much money how many valuable lives had been and were now being placed at the disposal of Indian education by the missionary educational effort, they perhaps would discover the reason why, with one exception, a council, predominently Indian in character, had voted all grants required for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. His Excellency congratulated the College on the high standard maintained throughout its career and wished god-speed in work in all branches. He trusted that in this institution Indian and European would work together in harmony and co-operation not only within the walls of the College but also in political and social world outside.

VAKIL STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The case relating to professional misconduct by Mr. G. Narasimhachar, High Court Vakil of Kumbakonam, was disposed of by a bench of the High Court to-day. The charge against the Vakil was that he misappropriated money, his client had given for being deposited in the Court. The Vakil in a statement admitted his guilt, but pleaded extenuation in that he was highly embarassed due to financial difficulties and craved the mercy of the Court to treat him leniently. Their Lordships found the Vakil guilty of gross misconduct and ordered his name to be struck off the rolls.

THE BELGAUM CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The holding of the Congress session at Belgaum is fast approaching. This year's session promises to be the most momentous in the national history of India. For the first time after years of groping, the various political parties in the country are at last trying to come together, and under Mahatma Gandhi's distinguished presidency, such a consummation is not only possible but has been rendered entirely practicable, as an immediate outcome of the Unity Conference held at Bombay towards the close of last month.

It is a matter of good augury that several political organisations have accepted the invitation of the Congress leaders to hold their conferences at Belgaum during the Congress week. Only those who before this have had practical experience of organising on a vast scale can easily realise the tremendous responsibility that has been imposed on the Reception Committee at Belgaum. The Committee under the guidance of Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande has cheerfully accepted the responsibility and is trying its utmost to rise fully to the occasion.

Karnatak residents in Bombay will do well to bear in mind that Belgaum is comparatively a small town, with a population of about 40,000 with very few of the advantages that the larger towns and cities possess. This will help them to realise the urgency of rendering every help to the Reception Committee, and not to put off to another day what they ought to be doing to-day.

I have lately returned from a visit to Belgaum, and while I was gratified with the splendid progress that the organisers of the Congress have made with the arrangements, notwithstanding many handicaps, I feel that the Committee's hands ought to be strengthened by every Karnataki bestirring himself betimes and do his bit by not only enlisting himself as a member of the Reception Committee but by arousing the interest of his fellow-residents and making them promptly enlist as members, and otherwise collecting funds and send them on at once to the Reception Committee. It is the imperative duty of every Karnatak resident, no matter from what district or taluka he comes from, who esteems the good name of his province, to be up and doing at this juncture, and contribute his quota, great or small towards the success of the Congress session this year.—Yours, etc.,

MEMBER K. P. C. C.

Bombay Dec. 3.

"OPEN LETTER TO VICEROY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In fairness to everybody concerned you would permit me as an observer of the inner working of the Indian States to add a few remarks made in an open letter to His Excellency the Viceroy published in the issue of your popular journal in the second December.

(1) The heir-apparent of Kashmir is conceiving greater attention simply for the reason that he is endeavouring to introduce reforms which the venerable Maharaja on account of his advanced age could not do at a pace which the time requires.

(2) His Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur is a great personality no doubt to be revered for his noble high character but as an administrator he has been a success which is not due to any lack of attention or good intentions on his side but chiefly due to over-centralisation to which he is by nature addicted. It has resulted in a stagnation of the whole work which the Maharaj Kumar is now clearing off under powers delegated to him by his father with the approval of Supreme Government. It is no wonder, that His Excellency the Viceroy who is ever anxious to ameliorate the conditions of Indian States encourages and supports the Maharaj Kumar in his efforts to bring up the administration of this important State to a Pitca worthy of its name.

(3) There was some defalcation in the Treasury at Jaipur and the action taken by the Regency is well illustrated in the way in which they have handled the notorious Balabux case. In it the Regency deserves all credit for looking after interests of the State money. How your correspondent has arrived at the figure of a crore of rupees is a mystry. It is hoped he will clear.

(4) If for every rumour floated by irresponsible people the Government were to issue communiques they will hardly have time to attend to their important duties.

(5) Why the Maharaja of Nabha was not tried by his conferers for simple reason that he did not want this procedure to be followed.—Yours etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

Jodhpur Dec. 5.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA.

8TH SESSION.

At a recent meeting of the Reception Committee, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, 8th Session, it was decided to hold the session during the Easter holidays. All the Provincial Hindu Sabhas will kindly communicate with the General Secretary and give their opinion on the matter.

The minimum membership fee of the Reception Committee is Rs. 5 only and all Hindus comprising the Arya Samajists, Sikhs, Jains, Sanatanists, Brahmoes, etc., who can afford to do so are requested to strengthen the hands of the Committee by joining it as members.

The general rules and objects of the Hindu Mahasabha can be obtained from Piyush Kanti Ghose, Esq., General Secretary, Reception Committee, 10-1-1, Syed Salley Lane, Barabazar, Calcutta.

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